

# VOTES FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

VOL. IV. (New Series), No. 142.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1910.

Price 1d. Weekly (Post Free, 1d.).

## WHAT IS SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER



## VOTES FOR WOMEN!

**Electors!** Mr. Asquith says, "No Veto on the will of the People, as expressed by their elected Representatives," yet when your representatives, by a majority of 110, voted for our Bill, Mr. Asquith put his Veto on it. Therefore, we call on you to censure Mr. Asquith by voting against the Liberal candidate.

*This is one of the Posters being used at the General Election, and can be obtained (size 50in. by 60in.) from the Woman's Press.*

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

### THE OUTLOOK.

Events have followed very rapidly upon one another during the last week. On Friday Mr. Asquith made a statement in the House of Commons omitting all reference to Woman Suffrage but announcing the Dissolution for Monday, November 28.

#### The Women's Deputation.

While this statement was being made in the House of Commons the Women's Social and Political Union was sitting in conference in the Carlton Hall, and on learning that Mr. Asquith had definitely decided to shelve the Conciliation Bill it was determined to send a deputation to him forthwith. This deputation consisted

of over 300 women, but was divided into detachments of twelve each. At the head were Mrs. Pankhurst, the founder of the W.S.P.U., and Mrs. Garrett Anderson, twice Mayor of Aldeburgh, who is one of the pioneer women doctors and the sister of Mrs. Fawcett. Among other well-known women were Mrs. Hertha Ayrton, the distinguished scientist; Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson; Mrs. Saul Solomon; Miss Neligan, who is 78 years of age; the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield; and the Princess Sophia Duleep Singh.

#### The Women Knocked About.

The treatment which this deputation received was the worst that has been meted out to any deputation since the conflict between women and the Government began. The orders of the Home Secretary were, apparently, that the police were to be present both in uniform and also in plain clothes among the crowd and that the women were to be thrown from one to the other. In consequence of these instructions many of the women were severely hurt and several were knocked down and bruised. A photograph showing one of the women on the ground is given on page 181. But altogether undaunted by these tactics the women pressed on, determined to enter the House of Commons and interview the Premier. Finally 115 women and 4 men were taken into custody.

#### Discharged on Grounds of Public Policy.

Next morning at the police court, Mr. Mussett, who prosecuted on behalf of the Chief Commissioner of the

Police, announced that the Home Secretary had had the matter under careful consideration and had decided that "no public advantage would be gained by proceeding with the prosecution." No evidence would accordingly be given against the prisoners. A ripple of laughter (converted by a section of the Press into "boiling and hissing") was raised in court at this announcement, and the prisoners were brought in in batches and told that they were discharged. They left the court delighted with the result, which proved clearly two things: Firstly, that when Mr. Gladstone said he had no responsibility for the prosecution or for the sentences, he stated what was deliberately untrue; and, secondly, that Mr. Churchill realises that it is bad electioneering tactics to be responsible for the imprisonment of women of good reputation who are merely fighting for their freedom.

#### Debate in the House of Commons.

Meanwhile on Friday afternoon a discussion took place in the House of Commons on Woman Suffrage. The obstinacy of the Government in placing their veto on the Bill was dealt with and the Premier was appealed to by several members, including Sir Alfred Mond, Mr. Keir Hardie, and Mr. Kettle, to receive the women's deputation. Lord Castlereagh also moved as an amendment to the motion to take the remainder of the Session for Government business, a proposal which, if carried, would have compelled the Government to provide



## FACTS FOR THE ELECTORS.

### WHY WOMEN WANT THE VOTE.

Because no race or class or sex can have its interests properly safeguarded in the Legislature of a country unless it is represented by direct suffrage.

Because women, whose special care is the home, find that questions intimately affecting the home are being settled in Parliament, where they are not represented.

Because politics and economics go hand in hand, and while men voters can get their economic grievances attended to, non-voters are disregarded. Women are thus compelled to sell their labour cheap, and in consequence men are undercut in the labour market.

Because women are taxed without being represented, and taxation without representation is tyranny. They have to obey the laws equally with men, and they ought to have a voice in deciding what those laws shall be.

Because all the wisest men and women realise that decisions based upon the point of view of men and women together are more valuable than those based upon either singly.

Because women, like men, need to have some interests outside the home, and will be better comrades to their husbands, better mothers to their children, and better housekeepers of the home when they get them.

### WHAT THEY HAVE DONE TO GET IT.

Women agitated for many years along quiet and constitutional lines.

Numberless petitions and memorials have been signed and have been presented to the House of Commons and to the Government. Between 1866 and 1879 there were

**Over 9,000 Petitions with Three Million Signatures** in support of giving votes to women. In 1896 alone an appeal to members of Parliament was signed by

#### Over a Quarter of a Million Women.

In 1867 the wording of the Household Franchise Act was supported by many people to allow of the enrolment of women as voters. A canvass of the women in Manchester was made, and out of 4,215 women who might be qualified 3,924, or

#### 92 per cent, Sent in Claims.

The Court of Appeal, however, decided against the women (Chorlton v. Lings), and compelled them to make their demand again to Parliament.

#### Fifty Thousand Meetings.

Countless public meetings have been held all over the country, which have carried resolutions in favour of Votes for Women. The Women's Social and Political Union alone have held over 50,000 meetings, indoor and out, during the five years of their existence. Of these, the great Hyde Park demonstration on Sunday, June 21, 1908, when half a million people came together, was admittedly

#### The Largest Political Demonstration in the History of the World.

Other great outdoor demonstrations have been held in all the largest towns throughout the country. At some of these demonstrations it was estimated that over 100,000 persons were present. Of indoor meetings, the Albert Hall, London; the Free Trade Hall, Manchester; the Sun Hall, Liverpool; the Colston Hall, Bristol; the Town Hall, Birmingham; the St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow; the Synod Hall, Edinburgh, and all the other great halls in the country have been filled over and over again by audiences who enthusiastically supported the women's demand.

#### Over £85,000 for the Campaign.

Women at a great sacrifice have contributed many thousand pounds to a campaign fund. The Women's Social and Political Union have alone raised over £85,000, and many thousands have been collected by other societies. A large part of this is contributed by thousands of working women, who feel keenly their need for the vote.

### THE MILITANT POLICY.

In spite of the overwhelming demand which women have shown for the possession of the Parliamentary vote, in spite of the fact that every consideration of justice points to their right to possess it, the franchise has not been conceded, and in consequence women have found it necessary to take more vigorous measures.

#### How the Militant Methods Began.

Militant methods began in 1905. Sir Edward Grey was addressing a great meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. Two women, Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney, determined to find out what was going to be the policy of the Liberal Government towards Woman Suffrage if they were returned at the general election. Accordingly, after Sir Edward Grey's speech was over, at question time, they put a question to him on this point, but, though other questions from the audience were answered, this question was ignored, and as they insisted upon receiving an answer they were taken by the stewards and thrown out of the meeting, and, because they held a protest meeting outside the hall, were arrested and thrown into prison.

During the four years from 1906 to 1910 Cabinet Ministers persistently dealt in this way with women at their meetings. Sometimes the questions came at the end of the meeting; at other times, as is the custom with men hecklers, they took the form of interruptions during the speeches of the Cabinet Ministers. In almost every case the women were thrown out with violence, until at last Cabinet Ministers decided to exclude women altogether from their meetings. When women protested against this in the streets outside the hall, great barricades were erected and a large posse of police called out to deal with the crowds that came to support the women. In consequence, many women were arrested and thrown into prison.

#### Deputations to the Prime Minister.

Women have also been arrested in large numbers for

endeavouring to go in deputation to see Mr. Asquith at the House of Commons in order to lay before him their position.

#### 600 Women sent to Prison.

Altogether 600 women have been sent to prison by the Liberal Government for the Cause, and of these, 100 have endured the torture of forcible feeding.

### WHAT WOMEN ARE ASKING FOR.

Women are not asking that a vote shall be given to every woman, but that those women who possess the same qualifications that men electors have shall not be debarred from the vote because they are women. There are at present about 7½ million men who have the vote; and if this proposal was carried into law it would add about 1½ million women to the register. So that the men electors would still outnumber the women by about 6 to 1.

### THE CONCILIATION BILL.

The Conciliation Bill was an attempt made during the present year to find a non-party measure which could be carried into law at once. It would give the vote to about a million women who are at present on the municipal register. The women who would be enfranchised under this Bill would be

#### Women who Pay Rates and Taxes.

Of these in London, about

#### 87 per cent are Working Women.

and in other towns the proportion varies from 80 to 90 per cent. This Bill did not quite give all that the women were asking, but as there was only a small difference they agreed to accept it as an instalment. It was debated in the House of Commons, and on July 12 passed its second reading by 110 majority.

Members of all political parties voted for it, including —

Mr. Birrell Mr. Balfour Mr. Barnes Mr. Devlin  
Mr. John Burns Mr. Bonar Law Mr. Keir Hardie Mr. Healy  
Sir Edward Grey Mr. Lyttelton Mr. Shackleton Mr. Kettle  
Mr. Haldane Mr. Wynham Mr. Snowden Mr. W. Redmond

But it did not proceed any further for the simple reason that the Liberal Cabinet put their veto on it.

That is to say, that though the members of Parliament were strongly in favour of the bill their wishes were thwarted by Mr. Asquith and his Government, who decided not to allow any time for the later stages.

### MR. ASQUITH'S WORTHLESS PLEDGE.

Liberals will perhaps try to claim that Mr. Asquith's previous opposition to Woman Suffrage, and his action in vetoing the Conciliation Bill, has been redeemed by his promise, made on Tuesday last in the House of Commons, with regard to facilities in the new Parliament. But this promise has only to be examined to be proved quite worthless. Readers are referred to the note in the first column of the previous page, and also to the special article by Miss Christabel Pankhurst on page 126.

### FIGHT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

In consequence of the hostility of the Liberal Government which is now in power and will remain in power unless Liberal candidates are defeated at the polls, the Women's Social and Political Union are fighting against it at the General Election. They are fighting against it because this Government has refused to do them justice during the five years in which it has been in office, and because it refuses to promise to do justice in the future if it is retained in power.

#### Oppose Liberal Candidates.

This policy of the Women's Social and Political Union of fighting against the Government involves opposition to Liberal candidates throughout the length and breadth of the country. The Women's Social and Political Union are not concerned with the private views of individual candidates.

No matter whether the Liberal candidate says that he is favourable to Woman Suffrage, or even whether he says he is prepared to give his support to a Woman Suffrage measure in the House of Commons, he will still be opposed by the women at the election. People who do not understand politics sometimes suggest that this action of the W.S.P.U. is unfair. They say so because they consider that a man ought to be judged by his own personal views, and not by those of his party. They do not realise that when a man goes down to a constituency as a Liberal nominee he has already abrogated his personal standpoint and accepted the standpoint of the Liberal Party. He is like a soldier going into battle under a certain flag; by that flag he must stand or fall, and he cannot plead immunity from attack on the ground that he does not approve of the war in which he is fighting. A Liberal candidate has already ranged himself on the side of the Liberal Government by acceptance of party support, and he must expect to gain by the merits and suffer for the demerits of that Government. So long as he elects to serve under the Liberal flag he cannot escape the odium which attaches to the Government on account of their treatment of women.

#### Independent of Party.

Women Suffragists stand quite independent of any party. They are fighting against the Government not because it is Liberal, but because it refuses to carry out Liberal principles by giving them the vote. If a Tory Government were in power, and refused to deal with the question, women would be fighting against the Tory candidate in this election. If women do not succeed in getting votes from the present Liberal Government, and the Conservatives come into power, the women will fight against them if they will not give them the vote. Liberals are anxious that their party shall be the one to carry this great measure of reform, but the Liberal Government will not move in the matter unless their followers in the country insist upon it.

The only way in which the Liberal electors can make their leaders act is by rejecting their nominees, thus showing them that their present policy must be changed.

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# THE END OF THE TRUCE.

Deputation to Westminster, Friday, November 18. Accounts of Eye-witnesses.

## THE WOMEN ON THE STEPS.

"What does it all mean? Why won't Mr. Asquith come out and speak to them? I thought it was going to be a procession to the House of Commons! Why do they push the women back? What have they done?" asked a bewildered foreigner as the first deputation of women, led by Mrs. Pankhurst, fought its way, inch by inch, to the door of the People's House.

Her questions, belonging to those that are eternally unanswerable because of their utter reasonlessness, were unheeded by the rest of us, who knew only that the first little regiment of our gallant four hundred had reached the fighting line. Deserted by their police escort, which, with the exception of two, or possibly three of its number, had preferred to remain at our base, Caxton Hall, the band of twelve women were at the mercy of the idle, jostling crowd that flocks to every London sight, and would as gladly flock to a public hanging if you gave it one to gloat over. No wonder the perplexed German lady, under the impression that a Prime Minister would be proud, if he were not compelled, to receive a picked deputation of twelve of his countrywomen, had looked for a triumphal procession! Given the eyes to see, she would have seen her procession, even there in that surging throng, where twelve defenceless women, four of them over seventy, were being buffeted, mobbed, forced back from the double line of constables that protected a Liberal Government from the unpleasantness of being reminded of its own principles. To the German lady and to those who jeered, it was just a sorry spectacle of human weakness pitted against official strength. To us, and to the twelve women, it was a triumphal procession.

### The Men Help.

It came as a surprise to the enemy, I think, that the mob failed to do what it was obviously meant to do. The women came on singly, instead of in a united band; that was the only result of leaving them to be routed and dispersed by the crowd. The militant movement is always providing little surprises of this sort for an enemy that cannot read the look in our women's eyes. Another surprise was in store for it when a strong reinforcement of men sympathisers, less articulate than the evil element which ever slinks along under the banner of "Jeers not deeds," made their presence felt by forcing a passage for the women through mob and police. The great cheer that went up when our leader appeared with Mrs. Garrett Anderson on the steps of the House, was the first indication of the strength of the friendly forces; and the struggle grew fiercer, as more women forced their way through, women eminent in medicine and surgery and science, women, some of them, with a European reputation, all of them subjected to a treatment that would not be meted out to a criminal, though their action in remaining within the number of 13 was perfectly legal, and their motives were those that have always actuated reformers who were out to fight for the liberties of the Constitution. One remembered these things as one saw two of the women, who have grown old in their battle for women's freedom, being hustled and handled in a way that sickened all but the merely brutal among those who looked on.

At intervals of two or three minutes fresh little regiments of women, ten or twelve in each, arrived in the Square and tried to join their leader at St. Stephen's entrance. Here and there, among the moving mass of people, bobbed the standards they carried high overhead, flaunting defiant challenges to the enemy—"Asquith has vetoed our Bill"—"Where there's a Bill there's a way"—"Women's Will beats Asquith's Wont." What was the use of breaking up standards like those and throwing them into the meat below? You might have thrown the women after them—those words would still have gone marching on. The enemy seemed dimly to realise this, for when the fight round the House had raged for about an hour, and several more women had fought their way to the group on the steps, the mounted police were called out and the crowd was driven back. Only the women did not turn their faces from their goal. It was their

business to reach the door of the House and to wait there till they saw the Prime Minister; so neither the crushing of people nor the trampling of hoofs made them swerve, and the scenes that followed were terrible to witness—if you once allowed yourself to forget the look on the women's faces.

"Let the police do their own work! Leave our women alone!" came the indignant cry, as a great bully attacked a woman from behind who was already being dragged along by two policemen. A little man with a big courage, aided by another as vigorous, squared up to the bully, who had a bad time for a minute or two. Another swirl of the crowd bore us to where a hospital nurse, in the dress that to her spells days and nights of strenuous, badly-paid toil, and means volumes of sickly sentiment to the Anti-Suffragist, was being slowly beaten back by four mounted men. She had been separated from her comrades and was forced into the most hostile part of the crowd; but she had faced worse things, probably, in the course of a brave career, and would face still worse, if necessary, for the sake of women's enfranchisement. So she turned again and again and went doggedly forward, every time they stopped hunting her for an instant. As one listened to the laughter of ill-conditioned men and lads—well dressed, many of them—one realised the kind of reward that awaits women who give their lives to the service of their country, but have not the political power to command its respect.

In time the numbers of men and horses did their work, and Parliament-square was cleared. But the women in their little regiments came on still, every two or three minutes, with their bobbing standards and the set look on their faces. At every guarded approach to the House, at Victoria-street, at Tothill Street, at Whitehall, the attack was steadily made and the battle raged; and at every barrier the same discovery was made afresh—that you cannot kill what cannot die. After a period of mental and physical torment that only rebels would be called upon to endure, the women, one by one, were taken off to the comparative haven of the police-court. To the unimaginative portion of the mob that procession of bruised, dishevelled, cap-

tured warriors expressed defeat. To the men and women who cheered them as they went, it was another triumphal procession. For every woman of the hundred or more who were arrested that day, proved the invincibility of a great cause and a dauntless spirit, just as every woman who was discharged on the morrow proved the weakness of an enemy who thinks fit to fight women in rebellion with weapons that were forged to fight slaves.

### A Six Hours' Siege.

For six hours the siege went on. For six hours, along the approaches to the beleaguered House, came the little troops of women. For six hours on the steps of that House stood the women who claimed the right to interview the King's representative, and refused to go until they saw him. And all the time the usual forces of reaction were employed in the hope of tiring out the women. The usual rumour was circulated to the effect that Mrs. Pankhurst had been admitted and that the attack could therefore cease. It was pleasant, on one occasion, to hear a working man tell one of these unworthy spies what he thought of him for using such mean weapons against women; as pleasant as it was to hear remonstrances uttered against the way the women were knocked about. As the afternoon wore on and the crowd grew larger these remonstrances gained strength, and arrests became more frequent as it became evident that spectators were asking uncomfortable questions as to why the women were being thrown about in this fashion; why, if they were breaking the law, they were not arrested at once, and why, if their actions were legal, they were not allowed to proceed unmolested. So it went on, a scene unparalleled, one would like to think, in the history of a country like ours. Then the House, although too busy to find time to pass a Suffrage Bill, rose soon after six o'clock, and the siege was raised.

Those who were not arrested came away with many impressions that afternoon. But I think the picture that stands out strongest of all—stronger even than the hideous one of women being flung into jeering crowds or among plunging horses or converging traffic—was one that I caught just before the sun went down. The western sky was in a red fury towards sunset time, last Friday afternoon; and if you turned your

back on it and looked across the green to the House of Commons you caught a vision of rebel women standing in the glow of it, straight up against the door that was closed to them—women standing erect as they would stand till doomsday, if need be—and it was a picture that you would never want to forget to your life's end.

Evelyn Sharp.

## MISS SYLVIA PANKHURST'S ACCOUNT.

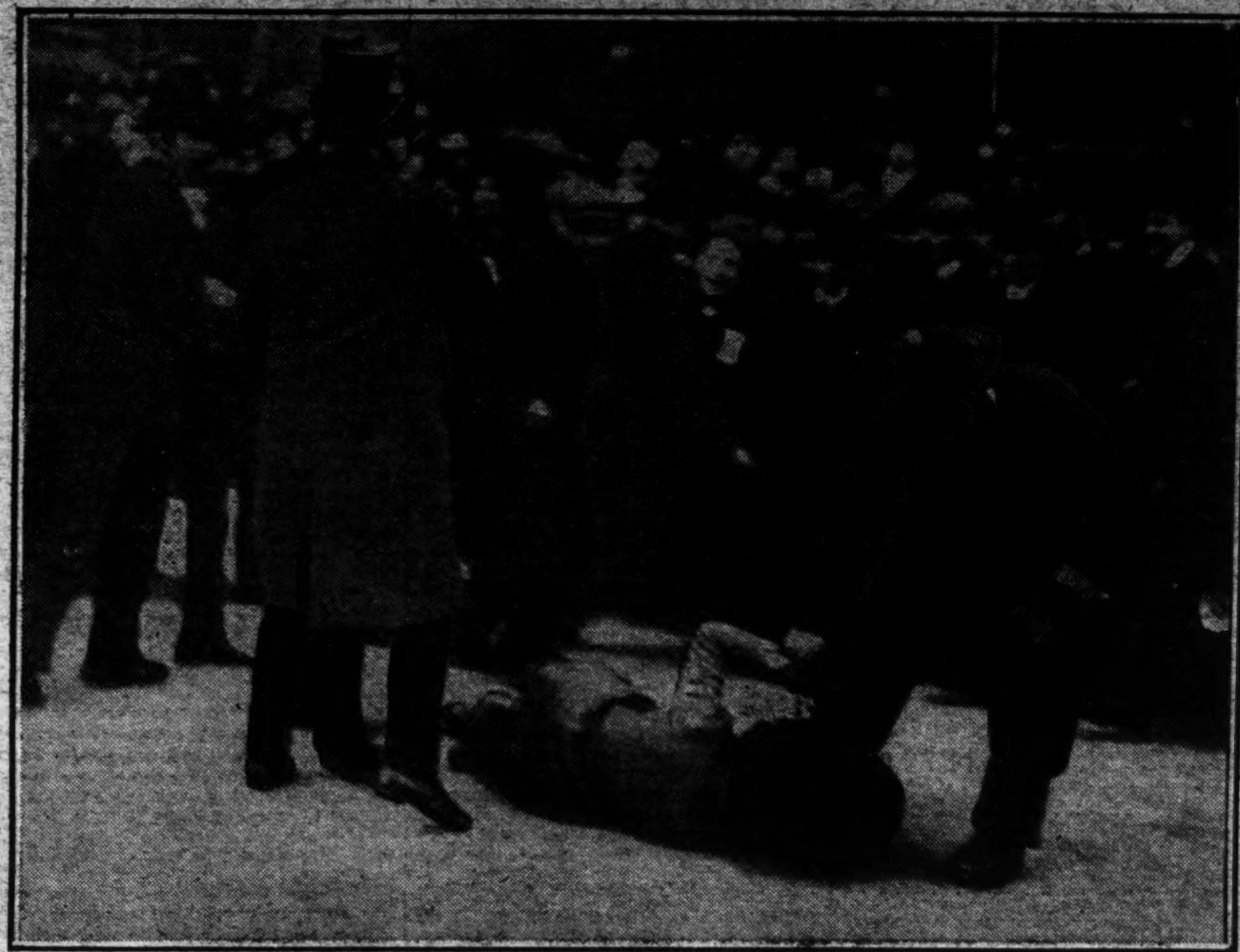
After stirring speeches from the leaders, the first little deputation of twelve ladies, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst, made their way out into the street. Annie Kenney and I were anxious to see them go, and to watch all that should happen to them; and we hurried out before them and hired a taxi-cab that was standing on the rank. Caxton Street was filled with men and women, but though there was a considerable number of police, they made no attempt to clear the way for the deputation.

As soon as the twelve ladies had passed the point where our cab was standing the driver forced his way into the crowd, and we followed closely in the wake of the deputation. The crowd cheered Mrs. Pankhurst and her followers as we made our way up Victoria Street, and the women were able to proceed with little difficulty, but just as we were passing the Abbey Green a queue of vehicles was drawn up in the centre of the road; our taxi-cab was deflected somewhat from its course, and as we stood up we could see that a body of men were hustling and jostling the deputation so roughly that we feared, composed as it was largely of very old ladies, that it would never be able to reach the House. At this time there were no policemen among the crowd, and only a small number were stationed close to the Strangers' Entrance to the House of Commons. Our cab passed slowly right on the outside of the railing which encloses the Abbey and St. Margaret's, and we stopped a little to the right of the Strangers' Entrance. As soon as we left the cab we were struck in the chest and pulled this way and that by the police and by a number of men who were evidently detectives in plain clothes. There was nothing to be done but to mount the taxicab again and to watch what happened. After a hard struggle, and with the aid of a few kindly men entirely unknown to them most of the first section of the deputation succeeded in reaching the Strangers' Entrance, and we could see Mrs. Pankhurst, Dr. Garrett Anderson,



Photo: Lewis Hine Agency.

Mrs. PANKHURST AND MRS. GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D., AT ST. STEPHEN'S ENTRANCE



General Press Photo Co.

"A policeman struck her with all his force and she fell to the ground. A tall, grey-headed man with a silk hat was seen fighting to protect her, but three or four police seized hold of him and bundled him away."

—From Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's Account.

Mrs. Brackenbury, and others standing close to the door. At this time a number of women were ranged about in the crowd with little purple bannerettes bearing the motto, "Asquith has Vetoed our Bill." But, suddenly, without reason or warning, the police snatched them away and began to tear them up. One woman told me afterwards that a policeman had scratched his hand rather badly in doing this. "You will probably hear afterwards that you did it!" I said to her, and sure enough, I saw afterwards in the *Liberal Daily News* that a policeman's hand had been slashed with a knife.

At the same time a scene of the most terrible violence ensued. As, one after the other, small delegations of twelve women appeared in sight they were set upon by the police and hurled aside. Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, who had been in the first delegation, was rudely seized and pressed against the wall by the police, who held her there by both arms for a considerable time, sneering and jeering at her meanwhile. At first the crowd had pressed up close to the House in all directions, but after a fierce struggle the police drove them back and drew up their cords so as to keep a clear space from the corner of Palace Yard to the Strangers' Entrance.

Just as this had been done, I saw Miss Ada Wright close to the entrance. Several police seized her, lifted her from the ground and flung her back into the crowd. A moment afterwards she appeared again, and I saw her running as fast as she could towards the House of Commons. A policeman struck her with all his force and she fell to the ground. A tall, grey-headed man with a silk hat was seen fighting to protect her, but three or four police seized hold of him and bundled him away. Then again I saw Miss Ada Wright's tall, grey-clad figure, but over and over again she was flung to the ground, how often I cannot say. It was a painful and degrading sight. At last she was lying against the wall of the House of Lords, close to the Strangers' Entrance, and a number of women, with pale and distressed faces, were kneeling down round her. She was in a state of collapse. The same kind of treatment was meted out to other women. I saw one tall woman in a white coat hit about the head and knocked down several times. Close to where my car was standing two young girls with linked arms were being dragged about by two policemen, and a man in plain clothes came up and kicked one of them, whilst a number of others stood by and jeered.

Driving up and down Parliament Street, as Miss Kenney and I did afterwards, we saw many of the little delegations, each numbering less than twelve, march up from Clement's Inn. If they carried flags or banners the police at once snatched these from them and tore them into shreds, struck and cuffed the women and knocked them down and struck them with their knees—some even kicked them. Here and there one saw struggling groups of men and police, and one always knew that if one waited one would presently see some poor, half-

fainting woman, who would be hauled along for a few steps and then flung back into the crowd. Returning to the Caxton Hall, we found Miss Ada Wright, whose ill-usage we had witnessed, and saw that her thumb was dislocated. There were several cases of collapse, several cases of sprained arms and thumbs. One, a nurse, who is not a member of our Union, and has never before taken part in a militant demonstration, had been struck on the head by a policeman while she was doing nothing, and the next thing she knew was that the ambulance men were pouring stimulants down her throat. They wished to take her to the hospital, but she refused, and was carried to the Caxton Hall.

Never, in all the attempts which we have made to carry out our delegation to the Prime Minister, have I seen so much bravery on the part of the women and so much violent brutality on the part of the policemen in uniform and some men in plain clothes. It was at the same time a gallant and a heart-breaking sight to see those little delegations battling against overwhelming odds, and then to see them torn asunder and scattered, bruised and battered, amongst the organised gangs of rowdies. Happily, there were many true-hearted men in the crowd who tried to help the women, and who raised their hats and cheered them as they fought.

I found out during the evening that the picked men of the A Division, who had always hitherto been called out on such occasions, were this time only on duty close to the House of Commons and at the police station, and that those with whom the women chiefly came in contact had been especially brought in from the outlying districts. During our conflicts with the A Division they have gradually come to know us, and to understand our aims and objects, and for this reason, whilst obeying their orders, they came to treat the women, as far as possible, with courtesy and consideration. But these men with whom we had to deal on Friday were ignorant and ill-mannered, and of an entirely different type. They had nothing of the correct official manner, and were to be seen laughing and jeering at the women whom they maltreated. All the worst occurrences which onlookers have reported appeared to have been perpetrated by men from suburban districts, who were probably half-trained recruits to the police force.

Sylvia Pankhurst.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

One full story for the police, placed in a difficult position. The police evidently under orders to make as few arrests as possible, found themselves between the devil and the deep sea; they chose the former, and literally threw the women back into the crowd, in the hope of wearing out their strength. In such a combat, of course, the women suffered, and the story of their heroism will never be fully told. One woman, thrown on to the pavement, had a terrible bruised eye and a cut on her forehead, another nearly fainted, but when the policeman tried to unfasten her belt-smart, she recovered herself and said, "I'm

all right now, it's only that I have rather a weak heart." Only!

There were many friends of the women in the crowds, and it did one's heart good to hear them cheering, to hear them cry, "Go on, we'll push you through," and more than all, to see them pushing the plucky women to such good purpose that more than once the lines of police broke and gave way. "Let her through, she has a right to go," they cried, and they were indignant when the police wantonly broke the notice boards and the flags. How they applauded when one woman pluckily stuck to the dismantled banner-pole, and defied the policeman to take it from her, and when the little Scotch girl made a splendid dash, and got half way to the door before she was caught and spun round like a ninepin!

S.B.

#### THE FATE OF THE DEPUTATION.

The delegation, headed by Mrs. Pankhurst, included Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D. (ex-Mayor of Aldeburgh), Miss Neilson, aged seventy-six (late head-mistress of the Croydon Girls' School), Princess Sophia Duleep Singh, Mrs. Saul Solomon (Hon. President of the Women's South African Federation), Mrs. Brackenbury (widow of General Charles Brackenbury), Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Mrs. Hertha Ayrton (the eminent scientist), and other women whose names, with some particulars about them, will be found below. They arrived at St. Stephen's entrance at half-past one. Refused admission, they remained standing outside until 2.30, when Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Garrett Anderson and Mrs. Ayrton were conducted to the Prime Minister's room, where his secretary, Mr. Vaughan Nash, received them—only to tell them that Mr. Asquith would not see them. They thereupon returned to St. Stephen's entrance, where, with other members of the Deputation, they remained outside by way of protest until six o'clock, when the House rose.

#### THE ARRESTS.

Mrs. MARY ALDHAM was for many years an ardent worker for the Liberal Reform Party. In February, 1908, she was imprisoned for six weeks, and in October for one month, for taking part in delegations. She is fifty-one years of age, and both her daughters have worked for the Union.

Mrs. EDITH MERCY ANDREWS, of Portslade, the daughter of a cabinet-maker, says:—"Your paper was ordered out of circulation, and was read every week with increasing interest." She joined the W.S.P.U. in Brighton, and has done much voluntary work.

Mrs. NORA HALLS is another member who was brought into the movement through attending an anti-suffrage meeting. She was for some time Secretary of the Plymouth branch of the Local Government Association.

Mrs. GRACE BARBER, Raliford, was for a year a nurse at the London Hospital.

Mrs. DORIS MARY BANTRUM, Headon.

Mrs. H. L. BARRELL is a daughter of Major-General W. B. Barwell. Her mother was Countess Elise Leiningen, a cousin of the late Prince Leiningen, who was a nephew of Queen Victoria. Her grandfather, Count Charles Leiningen, was one of the thirteen generals who forfeited their lives for Hungarian liberty in 1848.

Mrs. DORA SPONG BIRDHAM, Knobworth, is the daughter of James Osborne Spong, and has trained as inspector of midwives. She has already been arrested once. Since she has worked in Tottenham and Hackney among poor people. Her husband is fully in sympathy with the cause.

Mrs. EDITH BODDIE spent her girlhood looking after fifteen motherless brothers and sisters. She is now a widow with four children, and is an indefatigable worker at Wimbledon.

MISS BERTHA BOLDON.

MISS ELIZABETH ANNIE BELL, daughter of a naval officer, was arrested in connection with the Deputation of June 29, 1908, and was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment in the following August. She adopted the Hunger Strike, and was released after 51 days.

MISS NORA BLACK.

MISS V. A. BLAND, late of Bristol, has been interested in many reform movements, and has done much voluntary work at Bristol as well as at the Walthamstow election.

MISS DOROTHY BOWKER, who has been giving her services as voluntary organiser at Leicester, took part in the deputation last year, and has since done some by-election work, and taken part in many protests against Cabinet Ministers. During last winter she was the Captain of the Piccadilly Pitch.

MRS. JANET A. BOYD is the daughter of the late G. A. Haig, of Pen Ithon, Radnorshire, and the widow of the late G. F. Boyd, who was Deputy Lieutenant and High Sheriff for the County of Durham. She is an artist, and has exhibited in the Salons, the Royal Academy, and other exhibitions. She has done splendid work in getting up meetings in country districts.

MRS. BREWSTER, Dronfield.

MRS. MAUD M. BRINDLEY is an artist, and the wife of the well-known artist Mr. J. A. Brindley. She is the daughter of the late Major Badon, and the sister of an officer who distinguished himself at Omdurman. In 1908 she served a month in Holloway for taking part in a deputation, and she was one of the women arrested in June, 1909.

MRS. MARGARET BROWN, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and her daughters are all members of the W.S.P.U., and her husband is the Men's Political Union. She has done some by-election work.

MISS MABEL CAPPER is one of the bravest fighters in the Union's service. She was first imprisoned in October, 1908, and she also took part in a deputation last year. A month later she was arrested in connection with a protest outside Mr. Lloyd George's meeting at Limehouse, and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, but released after six days' hunger strike. In September she was forcibly fed in Winson Green Gaol for one month. In November she was arrested in Birmingham for a protest, but discharged. She has been arrested on several other occasions and been discharged. She regards herself as the happiest and most fortunate of women in being able to join in the deputation.

MISS SARAH CARWIN is a hospital nurse, and has worked among women and children for twenty years. She has been to prison twice for the Cause, and was one of the first hunger strikers.

MISS EILEEN CASEY, an Australian, has given much time to the service of the Union, especially in selling the paper in Captain of the Victoria Pitch. As a native of a land where women have the vote, she writes that she objects most strongly to the appointment of Mr. Lewis Harcourt as Secretary for the Colonies.

MISS GRACE CHAPPELOW comes of a Huguenot stock on the father's side, and is related to the Rev. Joseph Stephens, the co-worker with Castler, the great Chartist leader. She is a most devoted worker in the W.S.P.U., and especially successful with street sales of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, to which she devotes all her spare time. She took part in the deputation of June last year, and has also served a sentence of five days at Leicester.

MISS G. M. CONOLAN comes of a political family, both her grandfathers having been members of Parliament. She carried on for some years a school on co-educational lines. She has worked at many by-elections, and organised the campaign at Glasgow most successfully.

MISS MURIEL COOK, Bishop Stortford.

MISS MATHILDE CORCORAN is the daughter of the medical officer of health for Longborough. She has travelled widely, and this is her first active protest.

MISS HELEN CRAGGS, who was educated at Roedean, is the daughter of Sir John Craggs. She is an organiser of the W.S.P.U.

MISS NELLIE CROCKER, organiser at Nottingham, is a cousin of Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, and some two years ago resigned her position as Hon. Secretary of the Wellington Women's Liberal Association as protest against the Government's treatment of the Suffragettes. She became organiser of the W.S.P.U. in 1908, and was arrested as one of the June deputation, 1909. At Leicester she was imprisoned and carried out the hunger strike.

MRS. L. CROW is the wife of a working man in Jarrow, and to keep together her home she has done all kinds of farm labour, in which the low pay given to women led her to appreciate the injustice of women's present position. She sells among her friends nearly fifty copies of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* every week.

MISS ANNIE D. CUTTHBERT, Dundee, is a working woman who realises what the vote will mean to thousands of her fellow-workers.

MRS. E. DAHL, Kensington, comes of a well-known Gloucestershire family, and is a widow.

MISS ALICE DAWSON.

MRS. NINA DEAR has done a great deal of social work in slums.

MISS CAROLINE L. DOWNING, Forest Hill, is a trained nurse now engaged in temperance work. She took part in the deputation of June, 1909.

MISS EDITH DOWNING is a sculptor, and has exhibited at the Royal Academy, the Salons, Paris, and at the best exhibitions in England. Learning the futility of quiet work, she joined the W.S.P.U., and is on the Chelsea Committee. She worked night and day preparing the decorations for the Procession on June 23.

NURSE ELISIE EVANS.

MISS DOROTHY EVANS was born in London, and educated at the North London Collegiate School. She was afterwards engaged as a teacher in Yorkshire. She was arrested for taking part in militant action, and then gave herself up to the movement, and has taken part in many protests at Cabinet Ministers' meetings. She is now the organiser at Birmingham.

MISS LETTICK A. FLOYD is a niece of Miss Jean Hume Clapperton, one of the earliest Suffrage pioneers. She nursed in a children's hospital for some years, and has already served a month's imprisonment, and been arrested twice for protesting at meetings.

MISS E. FRICKER has earned her own living from girlhood, and in City factories and West-End offices has learnt to know much about the condition of women workers. Through the kindness of her present employer she has been able to join this deputation.

MISS ELIZABETH R. FRISBY has worked for eight years as a district visitor in one of the poorest parts of Leicester.

MISS MAUD FUSSELL was on the deputation of June 16 last year. She has worked for the Union in London and in Bristol, and has taken part in several protests.

MISS ELLISON GIBB, Glasgow, is a descendant of William Skirving, Hon. Sec. of the British Convention for Advocating Woman Suffrage, who was tried with four other political reformers in Edinburgh 1792, sent to Botany Bay, and afterwards pardoned. A monument was raised to their memory on Carlton Hill, Edinburgh.

MISS E. M. S. GRAHAM, Organising Secretary for the Oxford W.S.P.U. in May, 1908, is a Suffragette, and now the Inspectorate of having a Woman Suffrage Bill passed makes her bent on one side all family ties and considerations of health and takes part in this organisation.

## MISS LAURA GREY.

MISS CECILIA WOLSELEY HAIG, of Edinburgh, is a member of a well-known Berwickshire family, and spent many years doing social work. Her parents were both in favour of Woman Suffrage, and a grand-uncle of hers suffered eighteen months' imprisonment in 1816 for a speech in favour of suffrage reform. She has helped indefatigably in election work. The two imprisonments of her sister, Miss Florence Haig, made her see that if all helped the end would be won.

MISS EVELYN COTTON HAIG, daughter of Miss Haig barrister-at-law, is an artist, studied in Edinburgh and Paris, and has exhibited in the Paris Salons, Royal Academy, and elsewhere. She was brought into the movement through her sister, Miss Florence Haig. She has done a great deal of by-election and other voluntary work for the Union. She and her sister were among the five women who originally started the Scottish W.S.P.U. in Edinburgh in 1908.

## MISS ELLEN HANCOCK.

MISS SYLVIA HART has probably inherited her love of justice from her father, who in his early days resented the treatment suffered by women medical students when they were attempting to enter the profession. She has done picket duty at Westminster, and helped at elections.

MISS E. C. HASLAM is the Hon. Secretary of the Ilford W.S.P.U.

MISS GLADYS MAZEL was a scholar at the Royal Holloway College, and spent a year at Oxford, where she passed the diploma examination for teachers with distinction. She was arrested in connection with the Victoria Square protest meeting at Birmingham.

MISS LILIAN M. HICKLING, of Nottingham.

MISS AMY M. HICKS, M.A., was a student of Girton College, Cambridge, taking the Classical Tripos there. She subsequently held for a year a fellowship in Greek at Bryn Mawr College, Philadelphia. She gave up her teaching work to devote her whole time to the Suffrage cause, and has already served one term of imprisonment in Holloway.

MRS. LILIAN HICKS has for many years done social work in London, and as manager of a group of elementary schools has been intimately concerned with the welfare of children. She has also worked all her life for the Suffrage, and was arrested for picketing in Downing Street in August, 1909.

## MISS GRACE HOLGATE.

MISS EDITH HUDSON.

MISS MABEL C. HUNT is a private nurse.

MRS. ALICE IONIDES is the wife of a member of the Men's Political Union, and the mother of three children. She writes that she is determined that her daughter shall not have to face life handicapped.

MISS MAUD JOACHIM, a University woman, is a niece of the famous violinist. She has served four and a half months' imprisonment; has taken part in many by-elections, and was one of the ninety women arrested in London in June, 1909. She was imprisoned at Dundee last October, where she carried out a hunger strike.

MISS GRACE JOHNSON is an American, and, after hearing of the English movement at Buffalo, she came to London, and has already served two terms of imprisonment in Holloway.

## MISS ETHEL JONES.

MISS WINIFRED JONES, of Chesterfield, took part in a deputation last year, and has also served fourteen days' imprisonment in Newcastle for a protest at Mr. Lloyd George's meeting.

MRS. EDITH KERWOOD, of Barnet Green, served six weeks in Holloway after the deputation of February, 1908. She states that she is glad to be able to express her indignant protest against the Government's insincere and undemocratic attitude.

## MISS C. LALE.

MISS C. LAMBERT is engaged in business, and is a member of the Lewisham W.S.P.U.

MISS LESLIE LAWLESS comes of a fighting stock, some of her ancestors having literally lost their heads in the Covenanting days in their efforts to obtain freedom for their country. She served one month's imprisonment in 1909.

MRS. MARY LEIGH is one of the most devoted and courageous of the Union's workers, and was drum major of the W.S.P.U. Band. She has taken part in militant action at every opportunity, and has been no less than six times in prison, once serving seven months during a year. On three occasions she adopted the hunger strike, and last year at Winslow Green was forcibly fed for six weeks, and only released when her health became dangerously critical.

## MISS KATE LELACHEUR, Reading.

MISS GWENLLIAN LEWIS is hon. secretary of the Bournemouth W.S.P.U.

MISS KATE LILLEY, Clacton, has been working in Paris as an art student, but will not leave England again till the cause is won.

## MISS LOUISE LILLEY, Cleator-on-Sea.

MISS GERTRUDE LLEWELLYN has already served a term of imprisonment in Holloway in October, 1908. She is now giving up her whole time to the cause.

MISS DELIA MACDERMOTT has done much voluntary work in slums. Her father was an associate of Mr. Michael Davitt in the Fenian agitation.

MISS MARION MACKENZIE, of Scarborough, is a medical woman, and has held posts at the Drumcondra Hospital, Dublin, at the North Staffordshire Fever Hospital, and at the Sheffield Children's Hospital. Her father, a Highlander, is also a keen Suffragist. It is interesting to know that Dr. Mackenzie was brought into the movement through attending an "anti" meeting.

MISS KITTY MARION struck out for herself against the wishes of her family, and has been earning her own living on the stage for some years. She was one of those arrested in connection with the deputation of June 29, 1909, and was also arrested at Newcastle on October, 1909, sent to prison for one month's hard labour, and forcibly fed.

## MISS MILDRED MARSDEN.

MRS. E. K. MARSHALL, of Theydon Bois, Essex, is the daughter of Canon Jacques, Dean of Leyland, Lancashire, and the niece of Captain Baldwin, the lion hunter and great African explorer. She has worked among poor women in Lancashire nearly all her life. In 1907 she joined the W.S.P.U., and has devoted much time to furthering its work. She was arrested on the deputation of June 29, 1909.

MISS ANNE H. MARTIN, M.A., is a native of the United States. She was brought into the Suffrage movement because it appealed to her as the greatest, most sincere, and most vital movement for the cause of justice and freedom since the American war of Secession.

MISS MARY MASSY, the daughter of Lady Knivett, has had a wide experience of travel, enabling her to examine and compare the position of women in various lands. Since joining the movement in 1906 Mrs. Massy has rendered splendid services at by-elections. She has been arrested twice, and when sent to prison adopted the hunger strike.

MISS WINIFRED MAYO is the well-known actress.

MISS FLORENCE McFARLANE, daughter of the late John McFarlane of Edinburgh (one-time proprietor of the *Scottish Leader*), has been associated for seventeen years with the nursing profession. In December, 1909, as matron of a private hospital in Edinburgh (a post which she had held

for thirteen years), she made a brave stand for justice, when she resigned rather than dismiss one of her nurses who had taken part in a militant protest. She is now Hon. Secretary of the Dundee W.S.P.U., a work which, she says, gives her "enormous joy."

## MISS HILDA MEACOCK.

MISS LILIAS MITCHELL, of Edinburgh.

## MISS CAROLINE MORRIS.

MRS. E. MORRISON, an Australian by birth, is the half-sister of Professor Gilbert Murray, and daughter of the late Sir Terence Murray, a former speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. She formerly worked for the Liberal Party.

MISS EDITH C. PEPPER, Manchester, was a member of the Lancashire deputation in March, 1909.

MISS LOUISA PHILLIPS, educated at University College, London, and Somerville College, Oxford, was headmistress of Macclesfield High School for seven years. She has done much social work, and travelled a great deal. Miss Phillips went to prison in July, 1908.

NURSE ELLEN PITFIELD is a native of Dorset, and has travelled widely. She has been arrested five times for protests, and on the last occasion, after being sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour, she carried out the hunger strike, was forcibly fed, and subjected to shameful indignities at Newcastle.

MISS DOROTHY M. ROCK is an art student, and joined the Union at the time of the Chelmsford by-election.

MISS MADELEINE CARON ROCK is the author of a volume of poems. She sells the paper regularly on Chelmsford market day.

## MISS GRACE ROE.

MISS F. SANBORN, Bournemouth.

MISS WOLFE VON SANDAU is a granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. Ernst Schwabe, private chaplain to her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Queen Victoria's mother. After studying music she became a teacher, and among her pupils was Mrs. Asquith. For nearly thirty years she has worked for Woman Suffrage. She was arrested in February, 1907, on the occasion of a deputation, and sent to Holloway. In spite of the fact that this action damaged her career, and also that she was physically injured, she looks upon that day as the luckiest in her life.

MRS. C. HOWARD SHAW, of Bournemouth, is a Manchester woman, and was Hon. Secretary of a branch of the Women's Liberal Association for ten years. She was brought into the movement by hearing Miss Lydia Becker and Mr. Jacob Bright speak. Her elder son is a member of the Men's Political Union.

MISS DOROTHY SHALLARD has already served three terms of imprisonment, and has carried out the hunger strike and been forcibly fed. She was a member of the W.S.P.U. band.

MRS. MAUD ARNCLIFFE SENNETT is a speaker and worker for the Women's Freedom League. She has taken a great interest all her life in the condition of factory workers, and took part in the picketing. She was arrested in connection with the W.D.P.U. raid in the House of Commons in March, 1907, but was released.

MISS ETHEL SLADE has already taken part in militant work at Rawtenstall, where she was arrested last December.

MISS JESSIE SMITH, of Bristol, is a Scots-woman, and has taken part in several protests, besides forming one of the deputation of June last year.

MISS MAUD SMITH, Birmingham, has worked for her own living since the age of fifteen, and had personal experience of the hardships of women.

## MISS BEATRICE SOTHERAN.

MISS FLORENCE SOTHERAN and her sister are two constitutional Suffragists who have been morally forced to take up militancy through the utter failure of quiet, law-abiding methods of agitation.

MISS KATHLEEN STREATFIELD is an artist, and has exhibited at the leading London galleries. She is related to Col. Streatfield, C.V.O., esquire to the King, and to Col. William Waller, who gained the V.C. in the Indian Mutiny. She has been twice arrested and once imprisoned already.

MRS. FANNY WALLER STREATFIELD has lived the life of an ordinary British matron, devoting herself entirely to the well-being of her family, except when a higher duty called her. She fought under Mrs. Josephine Butler's banner, and has been drawn irresistibly to the militant Suffrage movement. Of her indebtedness to these two great movements she writes that she is unable to speak adequately except to say that each has been to her "the opening of a new door of hope, a strengthening of her trust in human nature."

## MISS C. R. SWAIN, Leicester.

MRS. MARY TAYLOR is a granddaughter of Mrs. John Stuart Mill and a niece of Helen Taylor, both of whom were zealous workers for the Suffrage cause.

MISS HELEN TOLSON, of Manchester, has, as our readers know, done much militant work, and has been several times arrested. In 1906 she served one month in Holloway for taking part in a deputation. Six months later she was sentenced to two months' imprisonment at Manchester for breaking a window at Mr. Birrell's meeting, but was released after three days' hunger strike. She also worked in Manchester during the General Election.

MISS M. S. TURNER was for twelve years Hon. Secretary of a branch of the Brighton Women's Liberal Association. The years since she joined the W.S.P.U. have been, she says, the happiest of her life.

## MISS MURIEL WALLACE.

## MISS ALICE WALTERS.

MISS VERA WENTWORTH has served four terms of imprisonment; she has carried out the hunger strike and been forcibly fed. She was the big drummer in the W.S.P.U. band.

## MISS GLADYS WEST.

## MISS WINIFRED WHITLOCK.

## MISS CIGGIE WILCOX.

MRS. WILCOX has always been intensely interested in sociology, and believed in political equality for the sexes. She has travelled a great deal in Baluchistan and Kasmir, and has been round the world.

## MISS JOAN WILSON, Thornton Heath.

## MISS MARGARET WILSON, Thornton Heath.

MISS PATRICIA WOODLOCK has served four terms of imprisonment, and on one occasion she was arrested after being at liberty only three days. Last year she served three months in Holloway.

MISS ADA CECILE WRIGHT comes of a family that has always worked for the public good, and since joining the Suffrage movement she has devoted all her time and energy to it. She has suffered imprisonment three times, and was one of the first hunger strikers.

## MEN ARRESTED.

## MR. HUGH A. FRAMPTON.

## CAPT. CHAS. S. GORRE.

## MR. WALTER HANCOCK.

## MR. FRANCIS HENDERSON.

## PRESS COMMENTS.

## THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

## "Mob Brutalities."

"There is one aspect of the encounter of the suffragists with the police in the demonstration of last Friday which deserves, and we trust will receive, the immediate attention of the Home Secretary. We deprecate and deplore these raids, which we believe to be futile and injurious, but those who take part in them are citizens like the rest of us, and they have a right to fair treatment and to the protection of the law. It is stated by many independent witnesses and repeated in two letters which we publish to-day that the police gave no sort of protection to the suffragists from ill-usage at the crowd—that they even made use of the roughs and rowdies and corner-boys whom this sort of occasion draws together as a kind of auxiliary force, encouraging them to make the ways of the suffragists more dangerous and difficult, so that when arrest at last came it came as a merciful release from the savagery of the crowd. Everybody agreed that the crowd was a particularly brutal one, or at least contained a considerable very brutal element, and it was the clear duty of the police either to arrest the women demonstrators at once if they were breaking the law, or, if they were not, to protect them as far as they were able, from the mob violence—at the very lowest, not to permit that violence to go wholly unresisted and unrebuted, which is virtually to encourage it. The matter is serious, because though the police as a whole usually behave with great restraint and good temper (some exceptions are alleged on this occasion), there is no insult and violence of which a tribal mob out for woman-beating may not be guilty. There are, we are sorry to see, to be fresh demonstrations to-day and tomorrow. We trust Mr. Churchill will see to it that the police have the necessary instructions."

## Extracts from Press Descriptions.

The militant Women Suffragists made their fourteenth and most determined attempt to see the Premier at the House of Commons yesterday. The crowd had grown much bigger, and it was evident that it contained many sympathisers with the women. Indeed, Mrs. Lawrence, at Caxton Hall, had intimated that the police would not have women alone to deal with. . . . It may, as doubtless it will, be said that the police behaved brutally towards some of the offenders, but the aggravation they received was great, and in many cases they had to use considerable force to protect themselves from injury. The women on this occasion were reckless beyond belief, and it is marvellous that the hundred and thirteen who were arrested met with no serious injury.

## Standard.

For five hours Parliament Square was in a state of siege, and only the rising of the House brought it to a close. During the whole of this time the women were in continuous conflict with the police. . . . Slowly the band of Suffragists who had won their way to the St. Stephen's entrance grew to thirty, but that proved to be its limit. If daring, however, had counted for anything the number would have been immeasurably increased.

## Daily Chronicle.

They were led by Mrs. Pankhurst, who had leaning upon her arm Mrs. Garrett Anderson, an elderly, venerable figure, whose appearance evoked the sympathy of the spectators.

## Evening Standard.

The crowd periodically made strenuous efforts to force back the police. Several times the latter were overpowered, and but for reinforcements the steps at St. Stephen's entrance would have been rushed.

## Daily News.

Among the ladies who forced their way through the barriers the most successful were the Irish contingent.

## Evening Times.

For the first time during the Women Suffrage agitation, Irishwomen have crossed the Channel to take a share with British women in bringing their demand before Parliament.

## Freeman's Journal.

At whatever value from the propagandist point of view one assesses the tactics of the militant Suffragettes no one who saw, as I saw to-day, their descent on the House of Commons could fail to wonder at their pertinacity and unfiring activity. They failed in their purpose, but they gave yet another demonstration, probably the most noteworthy in their history, that in the quest for the vote they are in dead earnest. . . . The Square cleared, the officers engaged in this duty were freed to strengthen the cordon which completely invested the Houses of Parliament. But the militants were in no way dismayed and persisted in their attack.

## Sheffield Daily Telegraph.

## FROM OUR READERS.

We give below some extracts showing with what roughness and severity the women were treated in Parliament Square on Friday. We wish it to be clearly understood that we do not blame the individual police. They acted upon the instructions of the Home Office, and the blame rests entirely with the Government. The pictures published in the daily Press, especially that of a woman lying on her back on the ground, are sufficient proof of the methods used.

## MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Mr. C. Mansell-Moullin, Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons and consulting surgeon to the London Hospital, has written to the Press as follows:—

The women were treated with the greatest brutality. They were pushed about in all directions and thrown down by the police. Their arms were twisted until they were almost broken. Their thumbs were forcibly bent back, and they were tortured in other nameless ways that made one feel sick at the sight. I was there myself and saw many of these things done. The photographs that were

published in the Press of November 19 prove it. And I have since seen the fearful bruises, showing the marks of the fingers, caused by the violence with which

## DISCHARGED!

## NO EVIDENCE AGAINST THE PRISONERS.

## "Electioneering Dodge of Mr. Churchill."

A surprise awaited the Suffragettes at Bow Street Police Court on Saturday morning, when they assembled prepared to take their turn in the dock. When the first defendant, Miss Ethel Slade, entered the dock, Mr. Musket rose and explained the circumstances under which the women had been arrested. In the course of his statement he said that the Speaker had, through the Sergeant at Arms, given instructions to the officer in charge of the House of Commons police that no organised deputation of ladies seeking an interview of the nature referred to were to be admitted, in this instance, to the precincts of the House, and that the members of the deputation, on attending at the St. Stephen's entrance, were duly informed of the Speaker's directions. He referred to "unseemly conduct" on the part of many of the ladies, to the congestion of the streets, which became a menace to the King's peace and called for speedy and decisive action; to the moderation of the police, and the necessity, for the safety of the women, and in the public interest, for the arrest of 114 women and two men. Some of the charges were for assault and wilful damage, but, in the main, obstruction and resistance of the police. "It is evident that, if my description of the occurrences is a correct one, the police procedure has been conducted with the strictest legal regularity."

"And now," said Mr. Musket, "I come to the most important part of my statement. Since last evening the whole position has been considered, on the ground of public policy, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department. Mr. Churchill has come to the conclusion that on this occasion no public advantage would be gained by proceeding with the prosecution. He has desired me, therefore, subject, of course, to your approval, to withdraw from the prosecution, and to ask that the defendants may be at once discharged. I am told that yesterday afternoon two ladies were arrested in the neighbourhood of the Strand for causing an obstruction, and my remarks apply equally to them. I offer no evidence against any of the defendants."

Mr. Curtis Bennett (to the first defendant): In this case the Crown, who are the prosecutors, by order of the Home Secretary, offer no evidence, and there being no evidence you are discharged. So far as I am concerned I must leave it there.

When the decision was announced derisive cheers rose from the back of the court. So far from boozing and hissing, as several accounts have stated, the women were agreeably surprised by the decision. The prisoners then came into the court, at first singly, and then in groups of threes and sixes; the magistrate announced to them the result; they thanked him, and withdrew.

When the defendants reached the street they were loudly cheered.

## PRESS VIEWS.

The *Globe* headed its account of the proceedings: "A Slim Move: Government Withdraws the Prosecution," while some of the posters read: "Bought Off: Home Secretary and the Suffragettes," "Home Secretary's Extraordinary Action," "Charges Withdrawn by the Crown," "Electioneering Tactics," and the *People* announced: "Government Afraid to Prosecute Suffragists." On Monday the *Daily News* said: "Home Secretary's Counter Stroke," the *Standard*: "Change of Tactics by the Home Secretary." On Monday the *Evening News* headed a résumé of the *Times* article thus: "Public Advantage" and Mr. Churchill: Discharge of Suffragists on Eve of General Election."

## THE TIMES.

What does the Home Secretary mean? That question will be asked by many who read our report of the proceedings at Bow Street on Saturday against the Suffragists arrested for brawling outside the House of Commons and the extraordinary ending to those proceedings. It is difficult to say what aspect of this incident is strange. It is a novelty, and one not to be welcomed, to intervene in this manner and to stop a prosecution in respect of offences serious and repeated. No public advantage, it is said, was to be derived from proceeding with the prosecution, which, so far as it is true, might be said of every occasion in which the assertion of the law might bring unpopularity, and might with equal force be urged as to the lawless doings in Wales. But is no public harm done by discharging those who are charged with taking part in a carefully planned breach

of the peace? Does not this intervention somewhat unsettle ordinary ideas as to punishment?

There was no question of an accidental breach of the peace. The raid on Friday was deliberate and persistent in. It is one of a multitude of similar incidents, and is the outcome of concerted action with a view to bring about a change of the law by systematic disorder. The fact remains that those charged with brawling on Friday are told that their conduct merits no punishment—an announcement not the less serious and fraught with consequences that it is made on the eve of a General Election, and after repeated threats that, if the Suffragists do not have their way, they will make things unpleasant during that election. We would put two questions. What does the announcement made at Bow Street mean, if not that the militant Suffragists may do with impunity what others may not? What time, in one sense, could be more opportune, in another sense worse chosen, for such an announcement than the eve of an election in which the militant Suffragists will not fail to make themselves heard?

## THE GLOBE.

We suppose that he [Mr. Churchill] is afraid of risking their opposition during the coming election.

## FINANCIAL NEWS.

Public policy covers a multitude of eccentricities, and if we attribute the release of the Suffragettes partly to good judgment and partly to electoral considerations we still seek to know why the men among them were let off. Men are understood to know and respect the rules of a game; and to besiege the doors of Parliament is contrary to all the rules.

## MONDAY, NOV. 21.

Another enthusiastic meeting was held in Caxton Hall on Monday afternoon. Miss Christabel Pankhurst, whose fighting speech was received with cheers, said that the discharge of the 117 women arrested in Parliament Square on the previous Friday was a great victory for the women's cause. It showed that the new Home Secretary had more power in such matters than the late Home Secretary, Lord Gladstone, had contended; it was an admission that the hundreds of women who during the past five years had suffered imprisonment for acting precisely as the members of the deputation had done on Friday, had been most unjustly punished; and it was an admission that the women had won. Public opinion was on their side, and the Government recognised that to imprison the Suffragists would render them exceedingly unpopular at the coming General Election. Further, the Prime Minister had promised to make a Statement on the following Tuesday in the House of Commons. That statement when made would have to be very carefully considered by the women, and three conditions would have to be fulfilled before the Union could consent to accept a Government pledge and abandon the militant policy during a further period of truce. Full facilities must be given in 1911, and the Second Reading of the Bill must take place before the end of March; otherwise there would not be time for the measure to pass through all its stages. A further condition was that the Bill must be drawn up either on the lines of the Conciliation Bill (1910) or on the lines of Mr. Stanger's Bill (1908). No more extended measure could be accepted by the women, who knew that such a Bill would have no chance of passing into law. In any case the Women's Social and Political Union would be very cautious with regard to accepting any Government pledge which might be made, and would not finally abandon their militant policy "until a Woman Suffrage Bill has been finally and irrevocably written on the Statute Book."

Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Petrik Lawrence, Mrs. Beaconsfield, Mrs. Saul Solomon and Mrs. Cousins (Irish Women's Franchise League) also addressed the meeting, and the Deputation proceeded to Parliament Square and waited outside the House of Commons until the House rose.

A resolution congratulating the women of women of Washington on their victory was passed by the meeting and cabled out to them.

## LOUDLY INDIGNANT!

One of the incidents of the afternoon, says the *Manchester Guardian*, was the adventure of an M.P. who walked to the House with his wife. The M.P. safely passed the cordon of police, but his wife was in the confusion supposed by the police to be a Suffragist. She was rather rudely handled, and the M.P. was naturally loudly indignant.

The report of Friday's Debate in the House of Commons will be found on another page.

## A GREAT DISCOVERY!

At Last—A perfect lactic custard possessing ideal health-giving properties now obtainable in London.

EVERYONE INTERESTED IN THE LACTIC TREATMENT SHOULD READ THIS STRIKING ARTICLE. IT DESCRIBES THE LATEST PREPARATION INTRODUCED INTO ENGLAND, AND ITS WONDERFUL POSSIBILITIES AS A THERAPEUTIC AGENT.

A new curdled milk in custard form has just been placed on the market, and is now obtainable at high-class London dairies. Here at last is the perfect lactic custard so eagerly sought for by physicians since Dr. Metchnikoff made his remarkable discovery. Incidentally, it will also undoubtedly prove to be the consumer's ideal food, for it is so pleasant to the taste as to merit the title of a veritable sweetmeat.

For many centuries Oriental races have used fermented, in preference to natural milk, in their daily diet. It did not escape the observation of travellers that, whether Koumiss, or Kefir, or ordinary curdled milk was employed, the consumers enjoyed the finest health, escaped many physical evils of advanced life, and lived to a great and green old age. Not, however, until Dr. Metchnikoff made his famous discovery a few years ago were the almost miraculous properties of these fermented milks traced to their source. That great scientist found that much of our bodily indisposition, our headaches, depression of spirits, drowsiness and stupor, giddiness, dimness of sight, feeling of fatigue, etc., were due to auto-intoxication. He found, also, that fermented milk destroys these harmful organisms in the intestines, and that its virtues are due to the lactic acid, and especially to the lactic ferment which it contains.

Immediately after this discovery, the soured or curdled milk treatment spread all over Europe.

Its results have been excellent, but not entirely satisfactory, and the reason of the partial failure was "that the lactic ferments available in England and Western Europe were not the best." All the time it was well known to medical men that the perfect soured milk was to be found in Bulgaria.

But every effort to introduce it to England for a long time proved unavailing, for the Bulgarians refused to thrive and work in our climate. To the skill and unwearied efforts of a band of scientists, however, the Bulgarians have at last capitulated. The famous ferment is now being cultivated in such a manner that it can be transported to any climate without loss of its energy and therapeutic properties, and the original Bulgarian Yoghurt will henceforth be delivered at London consumers' doors by the dairymen who ordinarily supply them with milk.

Yoghurt has a magical remedial effect on dyspepsia and every disorder of the stomach and intestines. The beautiful clear complexion without a blemish possessed by Eastern women is admittedly due to the healthy action of Yoghurt on the skin. In kidney and liver diseases this preparation is an invaluable curative agent. Doctors prescribe it in typhoid fever, appendicitis, influenza, scarlatina, pneumonia, etc. Wasting diseases of children yield at once to its influence. Neurasthenic men and women it quickly restores to vigour.

But the point to which special attention is directed is

## the value of Yoghurt

as an article of daily food.

It was realised by the manufacturers that any food, to be of real benefit, must be agreeable to the palate, and they have succeeded in making a curdled milk in custard form of exquisite flavour, a delicacy of the highest order. Yoghurt always remains appetising. And it is the only curdled milk yet produced that can be taken in any quantity without unpleasant effects.

It can be used in a variety of ways. A basin of Yoghurt, with some toast and marmalade, is a nourishing breakfast. Or it can be taken with porridge. At lunch or dinner it may be used as a sweet dish with stewed fruit of any kind or with jam. It can be eaten alone at any time of the day and is delicious when flavoured with cinnamon or a fruit syrup.

Thus, in Yoghurt we have not only the most medicinally effective, but the most nutritious and palatable of all the curdled milk preparations.

One last point of extreme importance remains to be indicated. All the dangers of stale sour milk are obviated by an arrangement

with the dairies to return unsold quantities every day. Yoghurt is made during the night, and goes fresh and wholesome to the consumer's house.

Yoghurt is retailed at the modest price of 4d. per jar by high-class dairies, but to give the public every opportunity of testing for themselves the valuable properties of Yoghurt the Maya Bulgars, Limited, have decided to give a sample to all readers of this paper signing the coupon below.

If you see the name of your district in the following list simply fill in your name and address on Coupon A.

## and hand it to the Dairyman.

If the name of your district does not appear in this list kindly fill in Coupon B, and post it to the Maya Bulgars, Limited, 19, Panton Street, Haymarket, S.W. This coupon will then be dealt with direct.

Here is a list of dairies with whom arrangements have been made to accept sample coupons. This coupon entitles you to a four-penny jar of Yoghurt for 2d. Your milkman will leave it and call later for the jar.

## LIST OF "YOGHOURT" AGENTS.

Hampstead	Street & Raymond, Ltd., 661, Finchley Road, and Heath Street.
Marylebone and Regent's Park	G. B. Ramsey, 26, Great Quebec Street, W.
N. Kensington	W. Harries, 226, Portobello Road, W.
Notting Hill	Cowley's Dairy, Knightsbridge, 229, Knightsbridge.
Knightsbridge	Matthew & Sons, 357, Fulham Road, S.W.
Chelsea	Haton Dairies, Ltd., 7, West Kensington Terrace.
West Kensington	J. Thomas, 35, Richmond Road, W.
Fulham	J. Mason, 118, Battersea Park Road, S.W.
Baron's Court	Wright & Dumbrell (Ltd.), 148, Lordship Lane and Branches.
Shepherd's Bush	James Clarke and Sons, 283, High Road.
Battersea	P. J. Bunker, 40, Millmead Grove.
Dulwich	Marshall's Dairies (Ltd.), 11, Rupert Street.
Streatham	Pauls and Sons, 122, Jermyn Street, and 23, Bryanston Street.
Mitcham	The West London Dairy Co. (Ltd.), 115, Hart's Court-Road, W.
Harrow Hill	J. Kirby, Queen's Road, Buckhurst Hill, and Branches.
Tulse Hill	Lord Rayleigh's Dairies, Ltd., 221, West End Lane, N.W.
Chiswick & Bedford Park	Clapham Model Dairy, 245, Lavender Hill, 154, Broomwood Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
Dalston & Millmead Park	Griffiths Bros., 61, Lavender Hill.
West End	Friars Major Dairy Farm (Ltd.), 1, Crouch Hill, N.
Earl's Court	3, Victoria Ter., Tottenham Lane, Friars Hill, Hornsey.
West Brompton	101, Halton Road.
Kensington	1, Victoria Parade, High Road.
Sloane Square	5, Station Road, Church End.
Walham Green	Fallow Court-Corner.
Hammersmith	533, Green Lane, N.
Buckhurst Hill	533, Holloway Road, N.
Woodford	56, Mountgrose Road, N.
Wanstead	249, Holloway Road, N.
Chingford	13, Victoria Parade, Alexandra Park Road.
Loughton	4, The Broadway.
Orrickwood	40, Finsbury Road.
Brondesbury	113, High Road, N.
West Hampstead	Edwards Bros., 22, Finsbury Road, N.
Kilburn	Alliance Dairy Co., Ltd., 44, Perry Vale, S.E.
Crouch Hill	1, Victoria Parade, The Farm, Belling Common, W.
Crouch End and Hornsey	And at all City Branches.
Canonbury	
Finchley, E.	
Finchley, Church End	
Finchley, N.	
Harroway	
Highbury and Upper Holloway	
Highbury and Stoke Newington	
Islington and Holloway	
Muswell Hill	
New Southgate	
Wood Green	
Baldham and Tooting	
Sydenham	
Forest Hill	
Haling	
Anton	
Hanwell	

## COUPON A.

To be filled up by readers whose district appears in the above list.

Please hand me a sample jar of Yoghurt in accordance with the Maya Bulgars, Limited, offer announced in *Votes for Women*.

Name.....

Address.....

## COUPON B.

To be filled up by readers whose district does not appear in the above list.

To THE MAYA BULGARS, LIMITED,

19, Panton Street, Haymarket, S.W.

Dear Sirs.—As the name of my district does not appear in the printed list, will you please forward me a sample jar of Yoghurt, in accordance with the special offer made to readers of *Votes for Women*.

Name.....

Address.....

## First Aid in Food Reform.

If you are one of the many who for various reasons wish to reduce or abolish the meat item in their daily fare we have an offer to make you which you can hardly fail to appreciate.



**FREE.**—OUR OFFER is as follows:—We will send you FREE a 72-page Booklet (just published) which is not only full of information about the various forms of food available in place of meat, but gives definite practical advice, hints and suggestions, recipes and specimen menus, all designed to help you to start a reasonable food reform in your own home with a minimum of bother. This little book also explains the easy carriage-paid forms by which you can get small supplies of shelled nuts, sun-dried fruits, dainty legumes and cereals, many handy pocket-foods, &c., &c., straight to your door wherever you live. This booklet is yours for the asking: simply send a postcard and ask for "V.W. offer."

**GEORGE SAVAGE & SONS,**  
Nut Experts and Food Specialists,  
53, Aldersgate St., London, E.C.

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## THE RATIONAL CURE OF DISEASE.

So long as the diseases which afflict the race are regarded as the result of external causes—such as microbes, Providence, or the weather—so long will people continue to take prescriptions and buy patent medicines. For what is disease?

*Disease is the effort of Nature to throw off accumulated impurities.* The daily food is in most cases responsible; it is either so carelessly eaten, so ill-balanced, so wrongly proportioned, and so devitalised by bad cookery that the system becomes loaded up with waste matter; or it is itself faked by adulterants, which act as poisons when taken into the system. Now, the "medicine method" only removes the symptoms; it does not touch the cause. *Scientific diet alone can remedy what unscientific and careless feeding has caused.*

Mr. Eugene Christian has discovered the scientific basis for the cure of most modern disorders, especially constipation, dyspepsia, obesity and rheumatism. He replaces physic, purgatives, drugs, serums, &c., by a system of diet, hygiene and simple exercises adapted to the individual case. He is no quack, for he aims at building up a healthy body by rational methods in accord with the laws of Nature, and the thousands of successful cases (both women and men) which he has treated testify to the fact that the most stubborn complaints yield before his simple, easy and natural treatment.

If you are seeking perfect health you should not fail to send to Eugene Christian, 411, Oxford Street, London, W., for booklet, *How Foods Cure*, which fully explains his method of postal treatment. This booklet is sent free to readers of *VOTES FOR WOMEN*.—[ADVT.]



186,  
REGENT ST., W.

**Daud Barbado**  
ARTISTIC and  
ORIGINAL DRESS  
for all occasions.  
HAND EMBROIDERIES.  
DJIBBAHS. COATS. HATS.

**H. Melissen,** LADIES'  
TAILOR.  
14, GREAT TITCHFIELD ST., OXFORD ST., W.  
(NEAR WARING'S).  
PRICES MODERATE.

## A HISTORY.

"At the end of the 17th century the condition of English women seems to have been at its worst." Commencing his book\* with these words, Mr. Blease goes on to trace the movement for woman's emancipation from 1750 upwards through all its various stages. They may be grouped together thus:—The beginning of reform; The great revival; The barriers to be cleared away. To the woman who says, "I think we ought to be allowed to vote, but I don't think it will do much good," the book is thoroughly to be recommended, because it so clearly shows that the political freedom of women is the only natural outcome of the struggle for expression of their own individual humanity.

Contemplated by itself, Woman's Suffrage may seem no great thing: studied in connection with all that has gone before, and with all that accompanies its achievement, it is as vast a transformation as the coming of Christianity upon the earth.

It is a refreshing change when a man tells us that "Woman's place can no longer be said to be the home." Sheer economic pressure has driven her into the industrial world, and yet when women tried to fit themselves for their place in the struggle of life, how terrible were the barriers, raised by male egotism and crass stupidity, against them. The history of Miss Jex-Blake's struggle to obtain her medical degree should be no nice reading for men of to-day.

Fireworks, rotten eggs and other weapons of the mob were employed by the students of an ancient university, at the instigation of their governors and instructors.

Coming to the concluding chapters of this work, headed "Woman's Suffrage since 1906," we find one of the most far-seeing and enlightened accounts, from an outsider's point of view, that has yet been written. The author sees right into the spirit of the movement, and the cause of the unrest it expresses. He writes thus of the militant tactics:—

But whatsoever may be said in condemnation of particular actions, the fact remains that hardly a single one of their adversaries was the victim of more than a technical assault, while the women suffered not only ridicule, contempt, and the prolonged mental distress of trial and imprisonment, but sometimes bodily injury and insult of the most atrocious kind.

The Liberal Government comes in for no small measure of blame, which is all the more forcible as Mr. Blease writes as a supporter of Liberal principles. He points out that the Government took no pains to inquire into the causes at work behind the outward manifestations of unrest, but went blindly on from bad to worse, culminating its stupidity with the adoption of forcible feeding. This roused the intense anger of the militant women, and Mr. Blease wonders where it all would have led had not Dissolution for the time being put an end to the battle.

I recommend the concluding pages of this book to Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George. Writing of the actions of the men who destroyed the chances of the Conciliation Bill last summer Mr. Blease says:—

They were no fools. . . . They knew that no other Bill could have any chance of success. . . . The opposition of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Lloyd George and the rest represented a deliberate and conscious attempt to postpone the settlement of the question for an indefinite number of years.

The space at my disposal has enabled me only very briefly to touch upon a few of the many interesting facts and points of view brought before us by the writer. But those who read this book for themselves will be strengthened in the belief that the last phase in the fight for English women's emancipation is drawing very near, and it is victory, victory all along the line.

K. Douglas Smith.

## "WOMAN'S INHERITANCE."

Suffrage speakers might do worse than spend 2s. on a book so packed with arguments for woman suffrage (albeit anything but intentionally) as this. Mr. le Bosquet devotes his attention in this book to the psychology of woman, and intersperses a number of short stories.

## A BATTLE SONG.

Do you see the waving banners? Do you hear the loud hurrahs? Do you see the ranks of women, like in number to the stars? Do you hear the brazen trumpet sound a challenge to the wars, As they come marching on!

As they nearer draw, and nearer, let us list to what they say, While with easy step, and graceful, they come swinging down the way: With shoulders squared and heads erect, and ready for the fray, They all come marching on!

'Tis an age-long strife we're waging in our battle for the right; We have trod along, undaunted, through a dark and toilsome night, But our hearts are filled with gladness now, in Freedom's dawning light, As we go marching on!

There are ills to be corrected, that our boys may grow up pure; And our girls must be protected from the evil man's allure; We'll agitate and labour till we make these blessings sure, And still go marching on!

A nation's strength is measured by its type of womanhood, And our woman's fibre's toughened by the strain it has withstood: So a vote for Woman Suffrage is a vote for human good: Now, come and march along!

No people long can prosper if half subject and half free, We demand the Equal Suffrage in the name of Liberty! And our righteous cause shall triumph, as the nations all shall see, For God is marching on!

Jeannie Turner Powers.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

"The Lady." By Emily James Putnam. London: Putnam, 10s. 6d. net.

"The New Democracy." By Louise Downes. London: Blvd.

"The Emancipation of English Women." By W. Lyon Bleasdale. 6s. net.

"Woman's Inheritance." By G. H. le Bosquet. London: Daniel, 2s. net.

## 3 Notable Books for Women who Think

### Woman's Inheritance.

By C. H. le Bosquet.

This book is bound to get itself talked about. The author analyses the main springs of woman's actions and the psychological differences between her and man. The argument is interspersed with striking short stories illustrative of the ideas of the book.

2s. net (postage 3d.).

### The Mystery of the Circle and the Cross.

By Frances Swinney.

The interpretation of sex in the light of ancient symbolism. The WOMAN'S TRIBUNE, U.S.A., says:—"The ideas . . . are worked out very clearly and plainly, even when referring to the deepest mysteries . . . should be read by all."

1s. net; Cloth 1s. 6d. (postage 1d.).

### The Bar of Isis: The Law of the Mother.

By Frances Swinney.

The CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH says:—"The writer of this book is a brave woman, and deserves the thanks of her sex."

6d. net (postage 1d.).

**C. W. DANIEL,**  
3, Amen Corner, London, E.C.

## WAR ON HIGH PRICES FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

WELL-KNOWN LONDON FIRM DECIDES TO SUPPLY COMPLETE SETS FROM 1s.

Public Invited to Call and See Specimens of the Work of Williams' Dental Institute.

A revolutionary move has been decided upon by the Directors of Williams' Teeth Institute, of 228, Gray's Inn Road, King's Cross, London, W.C.

Briskly, they have issued a declaration of war against the excessive high prices for Artificial Teeth and Tooth-Work which have too long reigned in this country.

Readers of this journal are to be given the first benefit of this great change for the better."

Write (or call) to-day to the above address, and by return you will be sent full details of the revolutionary reductions in prices now made by the Williams' Teeth Institute.

Here is the new scale of charges drawn up by the Directors for the benefit of the public:—

Teeth Painlessly Extracted ..... 1s.

Or with Gas ..... 2s.

Decayed Teeth Stopped ..... 2s.

Missing Artificial Teeth ..... 2s.

Complete Set of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, from ..... 1s.

Just compare the above with the much higher fees charged elsewhere for similar, or even inferior, work and note the difference.

Is not this a revolution well worth making?—A "reform" to gladden all who want new teeth or who want to keep their teeth in good order but cannot afford to pay the excessive prices hitherto charged?

"But how can this be possible?" you ask. "How can Williams' Teeth Institute afford to continue the first-class work for which they are celebrated at this marvellous reduction of prices? It's all right for me, but how is it for them?"

The answer is very simple. The policy of the Directors is founded on a plain, fundamental principle of business success.

They believe that high fees prevent thousands of people from having their teeth attended to at all.

People have allowed their teeth to slowly decay, deteriorate, and break away rather than pay the prices charged for filling, repairing, and extracting.

Men and women have put up with the inconvenience and disfigurement of having a mouth full of broken gaps where teeth ought to be rather than buy artificial substitutes at the prices hitherto ruling.

And consequently they have seriously suffered in Health, as Medical testimony shows. For bad-teeth, bad-breath, bad-digestion, and bad-health all go together; the bad teeth being the source from which all the other evils spring.

In future, however, by reason of the reduced prices, these same people will visit Williams' Teeth Institute.

The profits from the increased business will more than compensate the Institute for the loss made in reducing the fees.

So, at any rate, the Directors believe, and there is no doubt they are right.

### WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

For who will pay 2s. 6d. for having a tooth out (or 5s. or 7s. 6d. with gas) when at Williams' Teeth Institute they can now have it extracted for 1s.?

Who will consent to be molested in heavy charges for a set of artificial teeth and then be kept waiting for weeks before they are fitted when at this well-known London establishment they can be supplied with a complete first-class set from 1s. (and, if required, be fitted within four hours)?

No, for those troubled with "bad teeth"—whether men, women, or children—all roads in the future will lead to Williams' Teeth Institute, and Londoners are indeed fortunate in having such an up-to-date establishment in their midst.

Price-reduction is not the only improvement made by Williams' Teeth Institute.

Everyone who calls there can obtain detailed advice on the care of their teeth, free of all charge.

Moreover, when any work is done it can be paid for (if desired) in instalments, arranged to suit the convenience of the client.

Write, then, to-day for full particulars, together with valuable special information on the influence of the teeth on the general health. All this will be sent you free on receipt of a halfpenny stamp to cover the postage to your address. Or call at your earliest convenience at the Williams' Teeth Institute, 228, Gray's Inn Road, King's Cross, W.C., between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m., and the arrangements made by this establishment will be fully explained to you; you will be shown specimens of the beautiful work of the Institute, and you will be given advice on the care of your teeth free of charge.

Don't miss this opportunity, but write or call to-day. You cannot miss the Institute—it is only two minutes' walk from King's Cross Station. The "Piccadilly and Brompton Railway" will take you there, and trams and buses from all parts pass the door.

Call out this article and take it with you as your introduction; and if you require to be fitted with artificial teeth they will be supplied to you at the above less than HALF PRICES, and payment therefor arranged to suit your convenience.

Call or write to-day, and by means of the arrangements made by Williams' Teeth Institute save your teeth and your money, and improve your appearance, your comfort, and your health.

## WILLIAMS' TEETH INSTITUTE,

228, Gray's Inn Road, King's Cross, London.

Please Mention this Paper.

**PETER  
ROBINSON'S  
OXFORD STREET W**

**Important Sale of  
3681 Satin Petticoats**



**WE believe this is the  
GREATEST PETTICOAT  
OFFER EVER  
MADE by any retail house,  
both as regards quantity and  
value.**

**These are fine quality All  
Silk Satin Petticoats—fashionable,  
perfect-fitting garments  
that would be good value at  
the regular price, 16s. 1d.  
To effect a speedy clearance  
we are marking them at the  
extraordinarily low price of**

**10/-  
EACH.**

**And we pay carriage.**

**THERE ARE  
151 COLOURS**

**HERE ARE SOME OF THEM**

Light, Dark, and Mid Brown  
Light, Dark, and Mid Navy  
Light, Dark, and Mid Myrtle  
Green  
Light, Dark, and Mid Rose  
Green  
Light, Dark, and Mid Fawn  
Light, Dark, and Mid slate  
Pale, Mid, and Shrimp Pink  
Pale, and all shades of  
Nile and Emerald Green  
Sage and Bronze Green  
Light and Dark Purple  
Pale Yellow Green  
Dark Maroon, Dull Old Rose  
Chocolate, Apricot, Electric  
Pale, Yellow, Champagne,  
Terracotta  
Cerise, Red, Magenta, and  
Putty  
And a number of other Art  
Silk Satins  
But No Black or White.

**Money willingly  
refunded if not  
approved.**

**WRITE FOR OUR  
XMAS CATALOGUE  
IT IS FREE BY POST.**



**Mrs. OLIVER**  
115, NEW BOND STREET.



**BLUE SERGE FROCK,**  
with double collar and cuffs, in  
mauve crash and white muslin.

To measure . . . . . 5 Guineas.

**Mrs. OLIVER,**  
115, New Bond Street, W.

**THE MAN BEHIND THE  
TIMES.**

Naturally the Man behind the Times is an Anti-Suffragist. What is unnatural is that this same man should be behind nearly *all* our newspapers. His finger is in every printer's pie. He controls alike the stately sixpenny weekly, and the halfpenny evening rag. The public puts down its money; it only gets its harm's worth.

The ubiquity of the man behind the times, and the lengths (or rather the brevities) to which his anti-suffragism will carry him, was well shown in the reports of the recent Albert Hall Meeting. The present writer was not at that meeting; she shares the usual besetting suffragette mania for "minding the baby." The following morning found her eagerly opening the daily paper. At first the pages were scanned carelessly. The Albert Hall is, after all, the largest hall of the largest city in the world. The speakers had not been unknown. Every seat had been sold for days beforehand—a triumph almost limited to suffrage enterprises. The account then of such a meeting would blare from every printed sheet. The only difficulty would be to escape it. Curiously enough, the report did not seem as evident as might have been expected. Each page was scrutinised more closely; then each column; then each paragraph. The list of contents was consulted, all in vain. What an unaccountable oversight on the part of the editor! No matter, a requisition could be made on the halfpenny paper patronised by the kitchen. This being smaller, an exhaustive search took less time. But it was equally fruitless. A hurried raid on the nursery produced a well-known illustrated daily. Again, silence. What could have happened? Had the meeting never taken place? Had the enthusiasm brought down the house, in a literal sense, entombing alike speakers and audience? No, for then there would have been a long report indeed. Death is so much more important than life. What then was this mystery?

A frantic bicycle ride ended at the station bookstall with a breathless demand for all the morning papers. Lurking in an obscure paragraph of one of the lesser dailies, there at last occurred a brief notice of the meeting. Another journal mentioned the collection, a trifle of nine thousand pounds, and gave a reassuring, if grudging, list of the four speakers. The weighty *Times* corroborated the collection and repeated the list of speakers—but expurgated. The space saved by the omission of one name was perhaps needed for the long quotation that followed from the *Anti-Suffrage Review*, or for an exhaustive letter written by Miss Gladys Pott on the subject of a limited anti-suffrage canvass somewhere in Berkshire. It was at this point that Messrs. Smith and Son's bookstall boy had a shock. For the reader of the papers suddenly collapsed with laughter at it all. Probably the man behind the times is already the leading light on *Comic Cuts*. At any rate, he should be, for he adds to the gaiety of nations. That empty country station re-echoed with the mirth.

And yet, is it after all a laughing matter? Perhaps the severe gravity of the bookstall boy better fitted the occasion. It is no light thing, this muzzling of the Press. Is it out of compliment to the Russian *entente* that we, too, have set up a censor in the man behind the times? Less despicable than his present method of warfare was his old Bill-Sykish bludgeoning, his threat "to close, bar and bang the door" in the face of advancing womanhood. He now manoeuvres with a muffler; it is more damaging though equally futile. For this treatment of the voteless woman does but show her how great is the need of the vote. It shows her that those with no political power are derided and despised. The man behind the times in his efforts to tread the seed of revolt underfoot has but sown it in the ground and caused it to take root. The man behind the times has poured oil upon the flames; he has stamped upon the troubled waters. For by his mistaken treatment of the problem, by his studied ignoring of all peaceful suffrage demonstration, he has forced us into militancy, he has sounded the call to arms. On his head rests the responsibility. It is the man behind the times who is the brawler. It is he who should be imprisoned as disturber of our peace.

E. AYTON ZANGWILL.

**TAX RESISTANCE.**

One of the weapons of opposition which will be employed by women will be "tax resistance." Those who are proposing to do this will do well to make themselves acquainted, as far as possible, with the law on the question, and we recommend them to apply to the offices of the Women's Tax Resistance League at 72, Hillfield Road, Hampstead, N.W., whose secretary, Mrs. Kinston Parkes, will be pleased to supply them with information.

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The Editors cannot hold themselves in any way responsible for the return of unused manuscripts, though they will endeavour as far as possible to return them when requested if stamps for postage are enclosed.

Subscriptions to the Paper should be sent to The Publisher, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

The terms are 6s. 6d. annual subscription, 1s. 8d. for a quarter, inside the United Kingdom, 8s. 6d. and 2s. 2d. abroad, post free, payable in advance.

The paper can be obtained from all newsagents and bookstalls.

For quotations for Advertisements, apply to the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

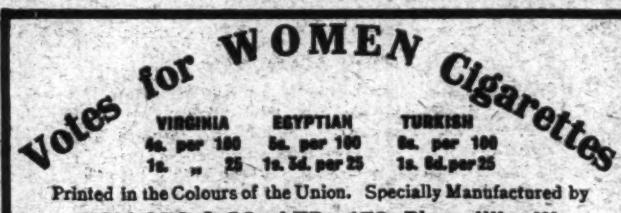
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### OTHER LITERATURE.

The W.S.P.U. Election Address and other Leaflets will be ready early next week.

Two new Pamphlets are also being issued, price 1d. each, "Women's Votes and Wages," by F. W. Pethick Lawrence, and "The Sword and the Spirit," by Israel Zangwill.

The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

## VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1910.

## WE REVERT TO A STATE OF WAR.

The Government will, if they are still in power, give facilities in the next Parliament for effectively proceeding with a Bill which is so framed as to admit of free amendment.

Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons, Tuesday, Nov. 25.

At last we have the Government's eagerly awaited statement on Woman Suffrage. The recent declarations made by individual Cabinet Ministers had aroused some expectation that the Government would promise to give full facilities for a Woman Suffrage Bill next year. The Women's Social and Political Union had determined beforehand to accept no declaration from the Government which did not comply with certain conditions. The more important of these were as follows:—The pledge must be to give full facilities for a Woman Suffrage Bill next session. The Bill in question must be no more extended in its scope than the Conciliation Bill introduced by Mr. Shackleton or the Women's Enfranchisement Bill introduced two years ago by Mr. Stanger, a pledge to give facilities to a Bill on a so-called democratic basis being worthless, because such a Bill would have no chance of passing through either House of Parliament.

The statement made by the Prime Minister on Tuesday fulfils neither of these vital conditions and has accordingly been indignantly rejected by the Women's Social and Political Union. In the first place the pledge does not guarantee the enfranchisement of women next session. The promise for next Parliament is utterly worthless. There is no precise moment when we could call for its fulfilment. Session after session the Prime Minister could reply to our demand for instant enfranchisement that he had undertaken to let the Suffrage Bill be carried not in any particular session but in the existing Parliament. After thus postponing

the satisfaction of our demand for a year or two, he could, and his past record teaches us that he would, suddenly cause the life of that Parliament to be brought to an end. With a new Parliament the same farce would begin again. The trick is too obvious to deceive anyone for a single moment.

The Government strongly desire a cessation of the militant movement. Therefore their plan is that during the next Parliament we shall, session after session, be led on in quiet and peaceful courses by hope deferred—hope which it is their intention finally to disappoint. Into so open a trap not the most guileless would fall; and the women of the present day possess a ripe political intelligence and knowledge. It would indeed be strange if they had learned nothing from the history of the past half century, packed full as it is with instances of treachery and duplicity displayed by politicians in their dealing with the Woman Suffrage Movement. Especially does our experience during the present Parliament prevent us from cherishing any illusion as to the true nature of the Prime Minister's latest "pledge." Let us recall the facts! Before the last General Election Mr. Asquith declared at the Albert Hall that "the question of Woman Suffrage is clearly one on which the new House of Commons ought to be given an opportunity of expressing its view," and on a subsequent occasion he said that the House ought to have an opportunity of effectively dealing with this whole question. The undertaking so expressed Mr. Asquith has deliberately broken, and by terminating the existence of the present Parliament he has now made its fulfilment impossible. It will be seen that the Government's new promise is virtually the same as the promise which they gave before the last General Election, and (unless women can prevent this second breach of faith) they will have as little compunction in breaking their new promise in the next Parliament as they had in breaking the old promise in this Parliament.

Again, the Government's "pledge" does not comply with the second condition above referred to—that is to say, it does not apply exclusively to a moderate and practicable Bill.

To this second grave defect in the Government's statement the Conciliation Committee have already drawn attention in the following words: "Mr. Asquith's 'promise applies not to our Bill specifically but generally to a Bill so framed as to admit of free amendment. The Conciliation Committee had already undertaken to make its Bill conform to this condition by giving it a general title, but Mr. Asquith's promise would apply to any Suffrage Bill, even to an Adult Suffrage Bill. It would be open to any private Member, without consulting other Suffrage Parties or the Women's Societies, to introduce a Bill which would not receive wide support."

This in itself is a sufficient reason for regarding the Government's pledge as worthless.

At the moment when the Prime Minister was making his statement in the House of Commons a great deputation of women representing the Women's Social and Political Union was assembled in Caxton Hall.

When the news came of the Prime Minister's hostile declaration there was but one thing to be done, and they did it. They went instantly to Downing Street to see the Prime Minister and to protest against his refusal to give an undertaking that the question of women's enfranchisement shall be honestly and finally dealt with in the coming year. The brave, prompt, and determined act of the deputation told the world more clearly than mere words could have done that women are not to be deceived by any illusory promise, and that they are determined to have justice, and to have it now. In a word, the Government having uttered false political coin, the women of this Union nailed that false coin to the counter.

The Prime Minister's statement, constituting as it does a message of defiance to us, means that we revert to a state of war. At the beginning of the present Parliament we declared a truce, which, if the Government had acted in the same spirit of reasonableness and conciliation that we have displayed, would have ended in peace; but the Prime Minister, by his recent statement, so injurious to our right as citizens and so insulting to our intelligence, has put an end to all hope of a peaceful settlement of the issue between us. "Negotiations are over. War is declared."

Christabel Pankhurst,

## THE BATTLE OF DOWNING STREET.

The Reply of the W.S.P.U. to Mr. Asquith.

It was about the middle of the afternoon last Tuesday—a dry and frosty afternoon, with a clear sky, though a slight fog still hung over Westminster. In Caxton Hall every seat was full, every balcony, gangway, and corridor crowded. Many men were there—friends of the cause or journalists, like Mr. Bennett Burleigh, who stood conspicuous and watchful, as I have so often seen him on other fields. But it was the women's cause that brought us all, and the women of your Union were crowded there together, calm, self-possessed, and imperturbably cheerful, as the women of your Union always appear to be. The volunteers for the deputation sat in special rows reserved for them, but beyond that no definite order was prescribed and none was needed. Yet I have never felt the air of a great meeting so tense with subdued excitement—the excitement that silently expects some event on which the whole future will depend.

Mrs. Pankhurst was speaking from the chair when I came in—quietly and definitely, as usual, telling of a greeting and contribution that had just been cabled from America. Then Mrs. Pethick Lawrence spoke, but before she had spoken many minutes a white envelope was handed up by a messenger. After glancing at it Mrs. Pankhurst announced that the Prime Minister had made his expected statement, and, whilst it was being considered, the meeting would be suspended. It was then 3.35. The committee left the platform. The audience remained expectant, quietly discussing what the chances were, and what should be done in either case. All agreed the statement must be a promise of full facilities for the Bill next session, if the Government came back to office. The only question was whether the Prime Minister had pledged himself to give them before March. If so, another truce was thought possible; if not, uncertainty came in, militancy might have to continue; one did not know.

## "Cowards."

The waiting was prolonged to ascertain the answer to further questions in the House. But at three minutes to four the whole audience rose and a great shout greeted the return of the committee. In the midst of that silence that can be felt Mrs. Pankhurst began to speak. Her first announcement was that the House had risen. A roar of mocking laughter went up, mingled with repeated cries of "Cowards!" As members of Parliament are guarded like the Crown jewels I don't suppose they were literally afraid, but the coincidence was unfortunate for the Government. So many coincidences are unfortunate for your enemies!

The silence that could be felt was restored, and in that low, but intense and penetrating voice that reaches to the furthest lines of any audience, Mrs. Pankhurst read the statement on which the future hung. Under conditions for admitting extension of the Bill the Prime Minister had promised facilities, not before March, not for next session, but for "next Parliament." There was a moment's pause while the meeting realised the full meaning of the nonsensical trick attempted upon the women's cause. But in a few moments it was realised. Miss Christabel Pankhurst rose to explain the significance of the blow that Mr. Asquith had struck under his apparent concession, but her calm and logical explanation was hardly needed. "We had hoped the statement would be satisfactory," she said. "But we will take nothing but next session. The promise for next Parliament is an absurd mockery of a pledge. It is an insult to common sense. We hurl it back upon them. They have been talking of declarations of war. We also declare war from this moment."

Certainly it was war from that moment. One great outburst of indignation and cheering rose, and then Mrs. Pankhurst announced she would lead the deputation to Downing Street, as the House was empty. The movement was incredibly rapid. I think all the deputation came. They formed up in fours without the least confusion. I had the good fortune to march beside the first four, in which Mrs.

Pankhurst was, and looking back I could see the deputation extending in a compact body for nearly two hundred yards. Many in the rear carried small purple banners with white lettering. Mrs. Pankhurst's step was so quick that requests came up once or twice against the pace. Nevertheless, passing up Tothill Street, where there was no crowd, we had reached Parliament Square within a quarter of an hour of the committee's reappearance on the platform. There the crowd, awaiting the usual march to the House, perceived us and came running over in large numbers. A few police accompanied the deputation, and they evidently had also expected a march to the House, for when we turned up Parliament Street and had nearly reached the Home Office I saw a superintendent in front hurriedly signal to a body of police, who at once lined up across the entrance of Downing Street, which, I think, had not been closed till then.

## Silent Courage.

They were hardly in time, and they only formed a single cordon, stretching two deep across the entrance from side to side. Maintaining the pace without a check, the leading four of the deputation wheeled to the left, and at once were face to face with that apparently solid line. Mrs. Pankhurst did not pause or slacken for a moment. With that look of silent courage and patient, almost pathetic, determination that everyone now knows so well, she walked straight up against the police, straight into the midst of them. The deputation followed, hesitating no more than she. They pressed forward steadily from behind. I don't know how many of them were there—perhaps three hundred. Only for a moment the cordon stood its ground. Under that pressure right against the centre it struggled, it wavered, and broke. Instantly the women rushed forward through the gap with cries of triumph. The police lost all cohesion. Fighting desperately, in separate little groups or as isolated men, they were driven further and further up the street. Many of the women passed right through them, and got clear up to the Prime Minister's house. But the main body of the conflict never reached much further than half-way, and the advance was there checked by reinforcements which, I think, came out from the Foreign Office courtyard.

At the front the struggle was then for some minutes both piteous and horrible. Against the gathering lines of police the women charged again and again with reckless indifference to blows or the violent pushes that flung them to the ground. Indeed, the whole length of the street from the official residences down to the entrance was now one wild turmoil of struggling men and women, swaying this way and that, the women continually striving to advance, in most cases isolated, and the police continually thrusting them back. The banners were early broken to pieces, and became an extra danger. Every now and then, where a woman fell, those around fell on the top of her, with terrible result. Here I saw one of the most famous doctors rush against the police at the very front. Flung savagely back, she instinctively tidied her scarf and rushed again. Here a writer, equally famous, was caught bodily off her feet and dashed upon the pavement, but being an athlete as well as a writer she fell upon her hands. There a hospital nurse almost succeeded in breaking the renewed line till she was caught by the throat and driven back again into the seething contest.

But it would fill your paper to tell the incidents of that wild twenty minutes in the Downing Street fight, and where such devotion and courage were displayed by all it would be unfair to mention names, though I know many. I cannot specially blame the police, violent and savage though many of them were. Their position under such a Government is difficult and detestable. It was all the more difficult when their lines were broken and they were rolled back in sudden defeat. But what death is hideous enough for the men who come to these scenes for the deliberate purpose of filthy insult to women struggling for the

rights of human beings? Or what hanging is bad enough for the man who treacherously stuck a Men's League badge on his coat, and when a woman appealed to him for help turned and struck her with repeated violence? I wish to give these scoundrels full notice that they do this sort of thing at risk of their lives.

There were men in the thick of the fight who did good service in the way of protection. Again, I will not mention names, but it was especially cheering to see the broad-shouldered form of a famous captain of the Middlesex Eleven, and to hear his cheery voice politely protesting with a policeman upon the treatment of some brave woman. "Take her yourself, then!" cried the policeman, and flung her hard against him. The veteran cricketer caught her adroitly, as I have seen him catch when he was Oxford's best field.

But reinforcements of police kept pouring in, and little by little the struggling crowd of the deputation was driven back into Parliament Street. It was ten minutes to five when again I could see the clock tower. Then the police closed the entrance with a double cordon and a wedge-shaped detachment thrown out in front. Against such a formation assault was useless, though it was tried about an hour later, and for a long time a desultory and violent contest continued up and down in front of the Government offices. The main conflict was begun and finished well within half an hour.

As to the so-called "assault" on Mr. Asquith, I have seen all the people concerned except the Prime Minister, and this seems to be what happened. One of your members shook him by the arm and said, "Mr. Asquith, how dare you?" Another, one of the best-known writers, standing quietly near him, said, "Mr. Asquith, give us the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill! Take your veto off the Commons. I have been a Liberal all my life, and this is how I am repaid!" As he crept into a motor she cried, "Who's afraid of the women?" And another, with various exclamations of "Hypocrite!" and "Humbug!" dashed her fist through the glass at the back. Of the attack on Mr. Birrell I did not hear till next morning. Nor need I give you an account of the window-breaking—that time-honoured English method of showing indignation against a detested Ministry. It was of the deputation you asked me to write, and I have already taken too much space.

Henry W. Nevinson:

## ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

"If Mr. Asquith had consented to see some of us yesterday or the day before we could have saved him from making this blunder. I am going to see him now at Downing Street. Come along, all of you," Mrs. Pankhurst said, and we all went, carrying purple bannerettes. The procession of women marched in orderly ranks by the very nearest way, and found, on arriving at Downing Street, that a line of police, two deep, was drawn up across the road. Mrs. Pankhurst at once demanded admission for herself and the deputation. The Inspector began to parley with her, and the head of the long procession halted, while the end of it was still moving forward, and its ranks were becoming more closely packed. The Inspector, who wished to gain time, was suggesting that one of his men should carry the names of a few of the ladies to Mr. Asquith, when suddenly two scouts, standing up in a taxicab, called out, "Push forward; you can push your way through." At the same time the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, in the front rank, cried "Shove along, girls!" There was a great, simultaneous rush; the little purple bannerettes went surging and swaying forward, the police gave back, and a shouting, struggling crowd burst into Downing Street. The taxicab was unable to go forward with the rest, and stood in the middle of the road with the battle surging round.

Bannerettes were torn up by the constables, their light bamboo poles smashed, and the litter of them flung upon the ground. A number of young Suffragettes in little purple and green knitted caps fought valiantly, ducking down, squeezing through and wrestling with the mighty men in blue of the A Division. They did not kick or strike with

fists, they used no weapons, but merely pitted their own weight against the opposing forces. Older women, many of them bearing famous names, essayed also with no less bravery and determination to reach the Premier. One saw Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, Mrs. Hertha Ayrton and Mrs. Saul Solomon, to mention but a few of them, in the thick of the struggle, whilst Mrs. Pankhurst, Dr. L. Garrett Anderson and over a hundred others were arrested in the fray. It was a noble and a splendid sight to see women thus courageously battling for their sisters' freedom, but though the scene was less painful than those witnessed on Friday, the Battle of Downing Street was not fought without injury and sacrifice. Arms and wrists were wrenched and twisted, woman after woman was flung roughly to the ground, some were more or less trampled upon. Many of those who had been arrested fainted on reaching the Police Court, and it is probable that many do not even yet know to the full the injury which they have received.

Looking at the matter broadly, looking at it as posterity will look in the days to come, we must surely say that, glorious as the Battle of Downing Street should be in the annals of British womanhood, the fact that a British Prime Minister would provoke it rather than receive a deputation of women headed by their credited and accepted leaders and representing a great woman's movement, is a stain upon the honour of our nation."

## PRESS ACCOUNTS.

The police were totally unable to stem the tide of excited women who swept into the narrow thoroughfare. When the officers and women came to grips there ensued a series of fierce struggles which not infrequently brought one or other, or both, to the ground, and in the end, fighting with energy and enthusiasm, the Suffragettes managed to beat out a path for themselves almost to the door of Mr. Asquith's residence.—*Morning Post*.

The police at one time were almost overcome. The women hurled themselves on the thin line of police so fiercely that they won inch by inch. Over a dozen women were lying on the ground and several policemen were also thrown down.—*Daily Mail*.

Mr. Winston Churchill's refusal to prosecute was followed yesterday by a demonstration which outstripped all that had gone before in fierceness and determination.—*Morning Post*.

These scenes, exceeding in violence anything yet attempted by the members of the militant Women's Social and Political Union, followed on a meeting at Caxton Hall. The women at once tried to force the police cordon, and with the press of hundreds that soon gave way.—*Daily Chronicle*.

By sheer weight of numbers the women began to force back the double cordon of police. Reinforcements were drafted from Cannon Row, but the opposing numbers were still too strong.

The cordon was weakened by the attempts made by some of the bolder women to grapple with individual policemen. Several of the policemen had to give their entire attention to single opponents, with the result that the cordon, thus weakened, was effectually rushed by the advance guard of the "deputation," and women began streaming into Downing Street.

Many of the combatants, policemen and women alike, were thrown to the ground, and numbers of the women fainted.

—*Daily Express*.

## "ASSAULTS" ON CABINET MINISTERS.

The following letter was sent to the Press by Miss Christabel Pankhurst on Wednesday evening:

Sir,—Statements have been made in the Press and elsewhere concerning what are described as "assaults" upon the Prime Minister and upon Mr. Birrell. It has been asserted that the last-named gentleman is suffering in health as a consequence of his encounter with members of the Women's Social and Political Union, although he has himself explained to a representative of the Press that he was twisted his knee in walking, and was not injured by an attack made upon him. That the encounters both of Mr. Asquith and Mr. Birrell with the Suffragettes were trifling is amply proved by the fact that the police were in sight of what occurred, and did not arrest the women. If these two Ministers wish to take legal action against the ladies in question, they can have the name and address of every one of them, but we protest against unproven statements of a vague and alarmist character being made with regard to the action of our members.

(Signed) CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

Nov. 23, 1910.

## MR. BIRRELL'S KNEE.

Several of the Wednesday morning papers published paragraphs describing an attack by the Suffragettes on Mr. Birrell in St. James's Park on Tuesday evening. The *Morning Post*, the *Times*, the *Daily Express*, and other papers stated that one of them kicked him on the shin.

## Mr. Birrell's Statement.

Mr. Birrell, however, told a representative of the *Daily Mail* last night that about 5.30, while on his way from the House of Commons to Waterloo Place, he was assaulted in the Mall by a crowd of some fifteen to twenty women. They pulled him and knocked his hat off and kicked it about. After a time Mr. Birrell made his way through them, but unluckily twisted his knee and is now quite lame.

The *Daily Mail* says:—Mr. Birrell stated to a representative of the *Daily Mail* last night that about 5.30, while on his way from the House of Commons to Waterloo Place, he was assaulted in the Mall by a crowd of some fifteen to twenty women. They pulled him and knocked his hat off and kicked it about. After a time Mr. Birrell made his way through them, but unluckily twisted his knee and is now quite lame.

## AT BOW STREET ON WEDNESDAY.

The Home Secretary's Intervention—Sir Albert de Rutzen's Comments.

109 PRISONERS DISCHARGED—34 AWAITING JUDGMENT—19 CASES ADJOURNED TILL THURSDAY.

In connection with the deputation to Downing Street on Tuesday afternoon, and the breaking of the windows of the houses of some of the Cabinet Ministers on Tuesday evening, 159 women and 3 men were brought up on Wednesday morning before Sir Albert de Rutzen at Bow Street. Mr. Mussett appeared for the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Arthur W. Marshall represented the Women's Social and Political Union.

Addressing the magistrate, Mr. Mussett said:—

"The extremely lenient consideration which was shown to the large number of ladies who were before the court on Saturday seems to have had no effect whatever. Indeed, the direct result of it appears to have been scenes of disorder occurring on Tuesday evening of a more outrageous character than has previously been experienced. The defendants are charged with offences of varying gravity and character. In addition to the arrests which were effected in the jurisdiction of the court a large number of persons were taken into custody in other districts, principally in regard to damage to property to Cabinet Ministers' residences. I understand that windows were broken at the houses of Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Burns, Mr. Harcourt, and Mr. Churchill, and that early this morning some of the windows at the Prime Minister's residence were broken. Until late last evening I was in consultation with the Home Secretary as to the course to be adopted with regard to these cases. With the magistrate's approval, the general lines on which I am instructed to proceed are to withdraw cases of simple obstruction and resisting the police, and to proceed with the other charges of assault and wilful damage."

### Magistrate's Question.

The Magistrate: Let me understand. Are the police responsible for the course of action which is now taken?

Mr. Mussett: The police are not responsible.

The Magistrate: It comes from Cabinet Ministers.

Mr. Mussett: I am acting entirely on the instructions of the principal police authority, the Home Secretary, who is of course a Cabinet Minister.

A little later, while the first case was being dealt with, the magistrate remarked:—

"The course of procedure appears to work hardship upon individual people. I have one or two letters from people who happened to be charged on Friday last, stating that they had done absolutely nothing to justify their arrest, but that having regard to the course that was taken in their case they had no opportunity of answering the charge. That is the effect of this action, and in my opinion it works a great hardship on individuals."

Mr. Mussett: Any observation which you make will, of course, be reported to the proper quarter. You appreciate the position in which I stand before you?

His worship replied:—"I perfectly understand," and added:

"Let me say that this is the first time in the whole of my thirty years' experience that I have ever heard of such a course as is being taken in these cases."

During the hearing of the cases the magistrate's manner seemed to indicate his disapproval of the course which was being adopted.

The cases were then called one at a time, and so far as the great majority were concerned, the same solemn farce which had been enacted on Saturday was repeated. Wherever the charge and evidence were of simple obstruction only, Mr. Mussett expressed his intention not to offer any evidence for the prosecution, and the magistrate accordingly discharged the prisoner. This applied in all the 104 cases, a list of which are given below on this page. In general, the prisoners so discharged merely thanked the magistrate and withdrew; but Mrs. Arnolfe Bennett, speaking as an employer of over 100 women, said she desired to say that, though she was glad to be discharged she would take the same action again, because she felt it necessary to protest against the continued injustice which was being done to women.

The remaining cases fell under two heads. Firstly, charges of assault, and secondly, of stone throwing.

### The Charges of Assault.

As to the first, most of the prisoners either denied the charge or justified it on account of the brutality which the police were showing to other women. Thus, Miss Eleanor Fagg, on being charged with striking the constable in the face said, "I admit that this was true, but I did so because you were ill-treating Mabel Capper." The constable denied that he had done so, but Miss Fagg called upon Mabel Capper as a witness, who stated that the constable was swinging her round by the neck and hurting her very severely, and it was at this juncture that Miss Fagg intervened. Mr. Mussett then offered Miss Fagg that if she would apologise for striking the constable he would consent to the case being discharged. This Miss Fagg refused to do, saying that she had no apology to offer because she thought she was justified by the circumstances of the case.

Miss Fanny Pease was also charged with assaulting the constable on the mouth. She said that she did not strike the constable, but that she put her arms round him and called out to him because she had seen him strike one of the oldest members of the Women's Social and Political Union on the mouth. The same offer was made to her by Mr. Mussett if she would apologise for her action, but she refused to do so under the circumstances.

Dr. Grace Cadell was another of the women charged with striking the face of a policeman. She denied the charge, but said that when she was pushed she tried to knock off his helmet. Mr. Mussett having made the same offer to her, she said at first that she could not apologise for what she had not done, but she certainly would have been sorry if she had struck the policeman's face. Pressed on the matter, she said that as she had patients to whom it was necessary for her to return she would express her regret for her action and she was accordingly discharged.

Another case was that of Miss Lilius Mitchell, who though only charged with obstruction was also alleged to have actually assaulted the constable.

Against the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield it was alleged that she had struck the constable in the mouth, and that at the same time she had said, "That is one for Friday"—an allusion to the treatment which the women had received at the hands of the police during the deputation on Friday last. It was further alleged that Mrs. Haverfield had said, "Next time I come I will bring a revolver." Mrs. Haverfield put no questions to the witness, and admitted the accuracy of his statements. In reply to Mr. Mussett, who said she had been dealt with previously, in 1909, in connection with this agitation, she admitted the fact, and added that as she had been wrongfully accused of assault on that occasion, she thought she would not be wrongfully accused again, but would prefer "to have a run for her money."

Helen Anderson Filshill, also charged with assault, said that as a Liberal woman she had taken part in the proceedings as a protest against the brutality of the Liberal Government.

Dr. Marion Mackenzie denied altogether that she had assaulted the policeman as stated.

Miss Gwenllian Lewis was charged with knocking off one of the policemen's helmets and Mr. Mussett said he did not wish to press the charge, which was accordingly dismissed.

Miss Pattie Hall was also charged with obstruction and assault was alleged.

In all these cases except those which have been mentioned as discharged, the magistrate, after hearing the evidence, asked the prisoners to stand down and wait his decision. It was subsequently arranged that they should be admitted to bail on Wednesday night and should come up for judgment on the following morning, Thursday (after we had gone to press).

### The Charges of Stone-Throwing.

With the exception of one or two cases, all the prisoners charged with breaking windows by stones pleaded guilty to the charge. Mrs. Löwy and Mrs. Massy admitted having broken windows of Government offices in Whitehall. In explanation of their conduct, Mrs. Massy said, "It was necessary to make an indignant protest because Mr. Asquith had pretended to make a promise so as to deceive us and a number of the electors. When we went on a peaceful deputation on Friday we were met with violence, and Mrs. Löwy and myself, as mothers,

preferred on this occasion to break windows than to be broken up by the police. Our conduct was justified by the position in which women find themselves to-day."

Nurse Eliza Evans, Dorothy Shallard, and Janet Filshill also pleaded guilty to breaking a window in one of the Government buildings.

Lucy Burns, in admitting that she had broken one of the windows in the offices of the Local Government Board, said that she would not have made this form of protest if peaceful petitioners had not been treated with violence. Either the action which the women had taken on Friday was an offence or it was not. If it was, she did not understand the action of the Home Secretary; if it was not, why were they arrested? It was absolutely necessary to make an effective protest as Mr. Asquith had thrown out the feasible Woman Suffrage Bill introduced this year, and she had thrown a stone through the window as the most efficacious protest she could make.

The Magistrate: We have nothing to do with politics here.

Miss Burns: As the motive of my act was political it is necessary to explain it.

The Magistrate: We are not here to consider the motive.

The Prisoner: Surely ethically the motive is to be taken into account in connection with the act, and the action must be judged in conjunction with it.

Mr. F. W. Streatfield was accused of breaking a window in the House of Commons. In pleading guilty she said that it was necessary either to go back, which would mean dishonour, or to go forward and to come into contact with the police. This was a hard choice and she had decided to make her protest by breaking the window.

Miss Winifred Jones, Mrs. Beatrice Sanders, Mrs. Garvey Kelly, Mrs. Margaret Cousins and Miss Margaret Allen pleaded guilty to breaking windows at 10 and 11 Downing Street.

Miss Capper, Miss Grace Chappelow, Miss Alice Hawkins, Miss Janet Green, Miss Ball, Mrs. Caprina Fahey, Miss Mary Armstrong, Miss Hutchinson, and Miss Mary Left were all charged with breaking windows at the house of the Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, at Berkeley Square, and they all pleaded guilty. Miss Capper said that on Friday she had been very much knocked about by the police and she had decided that on this occasion she would make her protest by throwing a stone through the window of the house of one of the men who had been responsible for the decision of the Cabinet. Miss Grace Chappelow said that she had acted as a protest against the Government's treatment of women on Friday. Miss Hawkins said she had broken Mr. Harcourt's windows because he would not come out and see them and hear what they had to say.

Mrs. Clarke, in conjunction with Mrs. Sarah Wills and Miss Minnie Turner, were charged with breaking windows at Cannon Row Police Station. Mrs. Clarke pleaded guilty, but the other two denied the charge. After Mrs. Wills had gone into the box and stated on oath her version of the facts, Mr. Mussett consented to withdraw the charge against her and Mrs. Turner who were accordingly discharged. Mrs. Clarke added that as one who had voted for the Deputation she felt that it was the place of every self-respecting woman to take her place with the others.

In all these cases, except the two women discharged, the Magistrate told the prisoners to stand down, and that he would pronounce his judgment on the following day. The prisoners were admitted to bail, and at the time of going to press the Magistrate's judgment was not known.

### Cases against Three Men.

Dr. Bazett, a medical practitioner, and Mr. Ford, a journalist, were also brought up before the Magistrate, charged with assaulting the police. Constables gave evidence of assault, but both prisoners emphatically denied having done what was alleged, and both called attention to the rough handling which the women received from the hands of the police. Mr. Mussett offering Dr. Bazett an opportunity of giving an apology, he agreed to do so, though he denied having been guilty of assault. Mr. Ford went into the box and fully explained his version of the affairs, but the Magistrate seemed to prefer the police evidence against the reasonable account which he gave, and told him to stand down and await his decision on the following morning. The judgment in the case of James Denney was also held over.

### Other Cases Adjudged.

As it was now 4.30 p.m. the remaining cases which had not yet come on for trial were then adjourned until the following morning, bail being allowed. As Mr. Mussett stated that there were at that time eighteen further women arrested in the neighbourhood of the House of Commons, Mr. Marshall said he understood that Mrs. Pankhurst was willing to promise that none of the women released on

bail would take any further part in the proceedings that night.

### Charged with Obstruction and Discharged.

The following women were charged with obstruction only: no evidence was offered by the prosecution, and they were discharged.

MISS LOUISA GARRETT ANDERSON, M.D.

MISS EDITH MERCY ANDREWS, see page 121.

MISS JANE ATKINSON, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was brought into the movement by the late Miss Lydia Becker. She took part in the deputation in March, 1908, and served a fortnight's imprisonment in Holloway.

MISS NORA BALLS, see page 121.

MISS GRACE BARBER, see page 121.

MISS H. L. BARWELL, see page 121.

MISS EDITH BECK, Billingshurst, comes of a Quaker family. Her paternal grandmother worked for the emancipation of slaves, and her sister founded the Invalid Asylum at Stoke Newington. Her father's uncle, Joseph J. Lister, was the discoverer of the principle of the modern microscope.

MISS DORA SPONG BEEDHAM, see page 121.

MISS SARAH BENNETT.

MISS BILLINGHURST.

MISS CATHERINE BOND, the wife of a working man in Birmingham; has been interested in Woman Suffrage for the past thirty years.

MISS DOROTHY BOWKER, see page 121.

MRS. BREWSTER, Droitwich.

MRS. MARGARET BROWN, see page 121.

MISS CONSTANCE BYRNE is a violinist, who has given up the study and practice of her art to work for the cause. She is Pitch Captain of the North Islington branch, and took part in the last deputation. She writes: "I am quite ready to go to prison, if necessary, and hope the authorities will see how mad they are to make rebels of women who only want to be citizens."

MISS SARAH CARWIN, see page 121.

MISS EILEEN CASEY, see page 121.

MRS. HUME-CHANCELLOR was born in Australia, and for the past year has taken the greatest interest in the movement. She is one of the Australians who resents keenly the appointment of an anti-Suffragist like Mr. Lewis Harcourt as Secretary for the Colonies in which women have the franchise.

MRS. MARGARET CHARTER, formerly a hospital nurse; has assisted at several by-elections, notably Bermondsey and St. George's-in-the-East. She is the wife of a journalist, and her two children are members of the Drummers' Union.

MISS HELEN CRAGGS, see page 121.

MRS. GRACE COOK.

MISS NELLIE CROOKER.

MRS. L. CROW, see page 121.

MISS ANNIE D. CUTHBERT, see page 121.

MRS. E. DAHL, see page 121.

MISS ALICE DAVIES has worked for her living since she was eighteen, first as a member of the Carl Rosa and other companies, and then as head of a private surgical home.

MRS. NINA DEAR, see page 121.

MISS MARY DICK.

MISS CAROLINE DOWNING, see page 121.

MRS. EARL is another of the Irishwomen who have come forward so splendidly. Before her marriage to Dr. Earl, the eminent pathologist, she was a private nurse in Dublin.

MISS GLADYS EVANS.

MISS MARGUERITE FAGG worked for some time in a wholesale business house. She was a member of the W.S.P.U. band.

MISS AGNES FITZGERALD.

MISS MAUD FUSSELL, see page 121.

MISS CLARA GIVEMAN.

MISS EDITH GRANGER.

MISS BEATRICE GREY.

MISS LAURA GREY.

MISS CECILIA WOLSELEY HAIG, see page 122.

MISS LESLIE HALL, Thornton Heath, has been twice imprisoned for the cause. She carried out the hunger strike, and was forcibly fed and kept in irons at Liverpool while on remand.

MISS ELLEN HANCOCK.

MISS FRANCES HARLEY.

MRS. MARY HARMER, of Retford, is a trained nurse and midwife.

MISS SYLVIA HART, see page 122.

MISS MARJORIE HASLER.

MISS GLADYS HAZEL, see page 122.

MISS AMY M. HICKS, M.A., see page 122.

MISS VERA HOLME.

MISS HOUSTON, Dublin.

MISS EDITH HUDSON.

MISS GRACE JOHNSON, see page 122.

MISS LESLIE LAWLESS, see page 122.

MRS. MARY LEIGH, see page 122.

MISS KATE LELAHOEUR, Reading.

MISS GWENLLIAN LEWIS, see page 122.

MISS GERTRUDE LLEWELLYN, see page 122.

MISS DELIA MACDERMOTT, see page 122.

MISS KITTY MARION, see page 122.

MISS MILDRED MARSDEN.

MRS. E. E. MARSHALL, see page 122.

MISS FLORENCE McPARLANE

MISS M. E. POSTLETHWAITE is an artist who has exhibited at the Royal Academy and many other galleries. In June, 1908, she served a month's imprisonment, and she has been thrown out of many meetings for making protest.

MRS. ISABEL POTBURY.

MISS AGNES READ.

MRS. EMMA ROBSON.

MISS GRACE ROE.

MISS MILDRED ROWLES.

MISS F. SANBORN, Bournemouth.

MRS. MAUD ARNOLIFFE BENNETT, see page 122.

MISS JESSIE SMITH, see page 122.

MISS MAUD SMITH, see page 122.

MISS BEATRICE SOTHERAN.

MISS FLORENCE SOTHERAN, see page 122.

MISS FLORENCE SPOON is a weaver and artistic dressmaker. She has already suffered imprisonment and gone through the hunger strike.

MISS EVA STEPHENSON, Dublin, was one of those who questioned Mr. Birrell on his recent visit to Dublin. She has been an active worker in the Irish Women's Franchise League. Was formerly a G.P.O. clerk.

MISS KATHLEEN STREATFIELD, see page 122.

MISS GRACE STEWART.

MISS C. R. SWAIN, Leicester.

MISS MARY TALBOT.

MISS VIOLET TILLARD.

MISS HELEN TOLSON, see page 122.

MISS MURIEL WALLIS.

MISS ALICE WALTERS.

MISS FLORENCE WARD, of Birmingham, was brought up near Bristol, and devoted herself first to painting, and then to social work.

MISS HILDA WEBB, of Dublin, is a member of the Committee of the Irish Women's Franchise League.

MISS VERA WENTWORTH, see page 122.

MISS GLADYS WEST, see page 122.

MISS WINIFRED WHITLOCK.

MRS. LILIAN DOVE WILCOX has thrown her whole heart and soul into the work in Bristol. She was one of those who went on the deputation on June 29, 1909, and was sent to prison for breaking windows. She was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the second division, but released after five days' hunger strike. On her release proceedings were taken against her on the charge of assaulting the wardresses, and she was sent to prison for twenty days, but was released in three days, after a second hunger strike.

MISS MARGARET WILSON, Thornton Heath.

MISS VIOLET WOOD.

MISS PATRICIA WOODLOCK, see page 122.

MISS ADA WRIGHT, see page 122.

MISS A. E. WURRIE, Thornton Heath.

MRS. YORKE.

#### Discharged for Various Reasons.

The following were for various reasons discharged.

DR. GRACE CADELL.

MISS AMY TITTERINGTON.

MISS MINNIE TURNER, see page 122.

MRS. SARAH WILLS.

#### Charges of Assault.

The following were charged with assault and the decision of the magistrate was reserved till Thursday.

MISS E. M. FAGG has done a great deal of organising in connection with the processions; has also taken part in protests at Ministers' meetings.

MISS HELEN ANDERSON FILSHILL.

MISS PATTIE HALL.

THE HON. MRS. HAVERFIELD is a daughter of Lord Abinger. She was two years in South Africa during the war, and formed a remount camp of horses left on the veldt to die. On June 26, 1908, she was arrested with Mrs. Pankhurst in connection with the deputation to the House of Commons. With Mrs. Pankhurst also she contested the legality of the right to petition.

MISS MARION MACKENZIE, see page 122.

MISS LILIAN MITCHELL, Edinburgh.

MISS FANNY PEASE, a trained nurse, is a descendant of an old Quaker family. After being for some years a member of the Primrose League, she joined the W.S.P.U. because she saw that their methods were the only effective ones.

MISS ETHEL SLADE, see page 122.

#### Charged with Stone Throwing.

The following were charged with stone-throwing and the decision of the magistrate was reserved till Thursday.

MISS GRETA ALLEN, Lewes, is a certified health lecturer, and was in charge of an Irish fever hospital during an epidemic of typhus.

MISS LAURA ARMSTRONG.

MRS. GENNIE BALL spent some years of her life at work for a tailoring firm at very small wages. She knows much of the sweating of women workers, and joined the Union after hearing of the treatment of women in Winson Green Gaol.

MISS ELIZABETH ANNIE BELL, see page 121.

MISS LUCY BURNS.

MISS MABEL CAPPER, see page 121.

MISS GRACE CHAPPELLOW, see page 121.

MRS. MARY CLARKE is a sister of Mrs. Pankhurst, and organiser at Brighton.

MRS. COUSINS, MUS. SAC., the wife of the well-known Irish poet, is a Connaught woman, now resident in Dublin. As a Committee member of the Irish Women's Franchise League since its formation she has taken a full share in all its work.

NURSE ELISE EVANS.

MISS CAPRINA FAHEY.

MISS JESSIE FILSHILL.

MISS JANET GREEN.

MRS. ALICE HAWKINS, Leicester, is President of the Women's Branch of the Boot and Shoe Operatives' Trade Union. Has twice suffered imprisonment for the cause—viz., fourteen days in 1907 and five days in 1909. On the latter occasion at Leicester she adopted the hunger strike as a protest against treatment as a common criminal.

NURSE ANNA HUTCHISON.

MISS WINIFRED JONES, see page 122.

MRS. GARNET KELLY, a member of the Irish Women's Franchise League, was arrested on March 10 for making an announcement of Miss Christabel Pankhurst's Dublin meeting. She was defended by Mr. Tim Healy, M.P., and the case was dismissed.

MISS MARGARET LEFT.

MRS. E. LOWY, a well-known and genuine supporter of the Union.

MRS. MASSEY, see page 122.

MRS. BEATRICE SANDERS is the Financial Secretary of the W.S.P.U. and the wife of Mr. Sanders, a former Alderman.

MISS DOROTHY SHALLARD, see page 122.

MRS. FANNY WALLER STREATFIELD, see page 122.

MISS JOAN WILSON.

#### Cases Adjourned.

At the rising of the Court on Wednesday the cases of the following prisoners had not been heard; they were accordingly adjourned till Thursday.

MRS. MARY ALDHAM, see page 121.

MRS. EDITH BEEBIE, see page 121.

MISS NORA BLACK.

MISS FLORENCE FORMER.

MISS MARGARET FISON is a member of the Ipswich Union, where she has frequently sold the paper at the market.

MISS ELLISON GIBB, see page 121.

MRS. GOODLiffe.

MISS E. C. HASLAM, see page 122.

MISS HASLER.

MISS FANNY HELLIWELL, Manchester.

MISS M. K. KEY, Folkestone.

MISS M. P. LINSCOTT is a governess.

MRS. BEATRICE MARTIN.

MISS GEORGINA MCRAE.

MRS. JULIE PHILLIPS is the wife of a scientific man who is a member of one of the Men's Unions for Women's Enfranchisement. She has been for some time on the Committee of the Nottingham W.S.P.U.

MISS F. E. RADCLIFFE.

MISS ELSA M. SCHUSTER was born in Leipzig, and has lived in England for fourteen years as kindergarten mistress and private governess.

MRS. C. HOWARD SHAW, see page 121.

MISS ELIZA SIMMONS is a housemaid, and says she would devote her whole time to help the cause if she were in a position to do so.

MISS EDITH WINGROVE comes of a political family, who, however, are not in sympathy with her, and she has been told that any trouble arising from her action in going on danger duty must be borne by herself alone. She is determined to go on until victory is won.

#### Men Arrested.

MR. JAMES DENNY (decision reserved).

MR. ROBERT FORD (decision reserved).

MR. BAZETT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (discharged).

#### THE ATTACK RENEWED.

Wednesday, November 23.

On Wednesday afternoon several batches of women again attempted to reach the House where the legislators of the country make laws for unrepresented women. Some attempted to get near to the door of the House of Commons, and others managed to get half-way across the yard before they were caught.

Those who took part state that the police surpassed themselves in brutality. An eyewitness writes:—"I saw Miss Evelyn Wurrie, kicked, punched, and her arm so badly twisted as to be rendered useless. Miss Mary Harmer, who was in nurse's uniform, was seized by the throat, shaken, kicked, and thrust into the traffic. A gentleman, describing himself as a magistrate, remonstrated with the man and with the inspector, telling them the constable was exceeding his duty. Miss Bland and Miss Grant, the latter of whom was flattened on to the ground amongst the traffic, and kicked when down, both complain of the language used by the officers, which was both

obscene and insulting. Several other women, five or six in number, were also hurled to their full length on the ground, the police refusing to allow any of the women to walk on the path, telling them their place was in the road in the mud."

#### Wednesday's Arrests.

MISS HILDA ROWLES.

MISS ALICE BURTON.

MISS OLIVIA JEFFCOOT.

MISS GRACE BARBER. (See p. 121.)

MISS CHRISTINA WILSON.

MISS EDITH GRANGER.

MISS NORA BALLE. (See p. 121.)

MISS VERA WENTWORTH. (See p. 121.)

MISS HILDA WEBB. (See above.)

MRS. MARIE GOODLiffe.

MISS DOROTHY PETHICK.

MISS KITTY MARION. (See p. 122.)

MRS. LIZZY CROW. (See p. 121.)

MRS. JANE ATKINSON. (See p. 121.)

MRS. MARGARET BROWN. (See p. 121.)

MISS ISA WRIGHT.

MRS. MARGUERITE CHARTER. (See p. 121.)

MRS. ALICE M. WALTERS.

#### OUR POST BOX.

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in sending you a cheque for £1 ls., which I promised at your meeting last Thursday. When I sent up my promise card I was in sympathy with your work, but had not joined, but when in London on Friday I saw the disgraceful way in which the women of the deputation were treated, I decided to join at once, and have now done so. If the women had been criminals of the deepest dye they could not have been more roughly treated and it is a disgrace to a free and civilised country to think such treatment is allowed, and I am sure such treatment will result in bringing more members and sympathisers to the Union.—Yours truly,

GLADYS M. MCKEENIE.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Sir,—I feel so strongly about the want of consideration and the absence of decent, gentlemanly feeling shown towards the constitutional deputation that I wish to express my sympathy with the W.S.P.U. movement by a small contribution. I much regret that I cannot afford more.—Believe me, your sincere well-wisher,

H. S. COOPER, M.A. Camb.

Headmaster,

The Grammar School, Lichfield.

"Men may have the sword of steel, but we have the sword of the spirit," writes a correspondent (Ada Mary Dickson) from West Bridgford, Nottingham, in a letter too long to quote.

#### SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM MRS. PANKHURST.

#### To the Members of the Deputation.

I am proud of your great spirit. I am proud of the magnificent courage and self-restraint which you manifested last Friday and last Tuesday. I thank you with all my heart. You are "the advance guard of liberty." I feel myself deeply honoured to be your leader.

#### To the Members of the Union.

In the name of your brave deputation as well as in my own name, I call upon the members of the Union to carry the flag forward in a way that is open to you all, whether young or old, strong or feeble; to you all, whether you are able or not able to engage in militant action.

In order that our action and our policy may be rightly understood, and public opinion educated, it is essential that we now get our paper into the hands of thousands of new subscribers

## PROTESTS AT CABINET MINISTERS' MEETINGS.

### VOTES FOR WOMEN, JOHN BURNS!"

Mr. John Burns is not to be allowed to forget his ungracious refusal to see a deputation of women in Liverpool, and when he made a speech on the question of the planning of towns and homes he laid himself open to the very pertinent question as to why he did not enlist women's help. A banquet was given at the Holborn Restaurant last Friday in honour of Mr. Henry Vivian, M.P., and hardly had Mr. Burns stood up than a member of the Men's Political Union called out from the gallery, "Mr. Burns, did you see how the women were treated in Parliament Square this afternoon? Is this your Liberalism? Is this liberty? No; it's tyranny. The greatest question of the day is Votes for Women." Immediately after his ejection a lady rose and said: "You see, Mr. Burns, what you must expect if you deny justice to women." Both speakers were received by the company with some applause as well as laughter. Mr. Burns was evidently disconcerted when, as a reply to his statement that no other movement had made such rapid progress during the last few years, a gentleman sitting at a side table said: "Except Votes for Women, John Burns." This interrupter followed up his advantage by asking: "What are you going to do about it? You as a member of the Government are partly responsible for the scenes in Parliament Square, and it is a shame you should be allowed to sit here." At this stage the speaker was gagged by a steward, and then pulled out of the room so violently that the tablecloth was torn off the table, and much of the crockery was broken. Mr. Burns looked very uncomfortable, but the accusing voices were not yet stilled. Towards the end of his speech a man rose and said, "Why don't you let women help in your town planning, Mr. Burns? You are no Progressive. Why didn't you receive the women's deputation at Liverpool?" Again there was a scene of wild confusion as the speaker was ejected, and Mr. Burns having sat down, the remaining speakers, of course, suffered no interruption.

### DEEDS, NOT WORDS!

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Paragon Theatre on Monday last, gave his audience plenty of words, which were fully reported in the Press, but little attention was drawn to the fact that, in connection with this meeting, there occurred one of those deeds of endurance and heroism which the members of this Union contribute so freely without any thought of praise. On Sunday evening a member of the W.S.P.U., Miss Helen Craggs, attended an entertainment at the Paragon Theatre. Watching her opportunity, she reconnoitred carefully, and laid her plans with the greatest skill. About half-past two in the morning, accompanied by two supporters, she entered the building, climbed on to the roof, and from there to a neighbouring roof, where, sustained on a few pieces of chocolate, she and her comrades lay through the whole bitter freezing night and through the whole of Monday, enduring all this in order to show the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the women had ended the truce, and that now there was war in good earnest. When the cheering announced that the Chancellor was speaking, Miss Craggs ran down into one of the boxes, and armed, as she herself says, "with a superhuman strength," she tore herself free from the stewards who clustered round her, and was able to call out an indignant protest and to wave her tricolour. The scene that followed, we hear from an eye-witness, was absolutely appalling in its brutality. Miss Craggs was practically thrown head foremost down the stone steps. Mr. Lloyd George, however, had to reckon with men as well. One interrupter was thrown out with great violence; another, who reminded the Chancellor that women paid taxes as well as men, had two teeth knocked out before his ejection, and when Mr. Lloyd George repeated the statement, which in his heart he knew to be absolutely false, that the men earned their living by these protests, there were cries of "Shame!" from the gallery.

### A CRUEL TAUNT.

After the meeting at the Paragon, several members of the M.P.U., who were sipping at a restaurant in the Strand, saw Mr. Lloyd George, with Mrs. George and several friends, outside. Mr. Duval and Mr. Butter followed, and Mr. Duval said: "Mr. Lloyd George, why do you refer to the men who are working for the women's cause as 'hooligans'? All are voluntary workers, and you ought to be ashamed of making such lying assertions." Mr. Lloyd George made a stammering reply, and Mr. Duval retorted: "We want a satisfactory statement to-morrow." A detective then rushed at Mr. Duval, and dragged him away. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd George entered a motor, followed by Mr. Duval's shouts: "Traitor to the women's cause!" To one of the Chancellor's party, who asked Mr. Butter why the men did not control their language, Mr. Butter replied: "Why does not Mr. Lloyd George control his language and refrain from slandering members of our Union?"

### "WE ARE CONVINCED!"

Speaking at the Highbury Athenaeum last Tuesday Mr. Winston Churchill, at the opening of his speech, was asked a direct question by a member of the Men's Political Union: "Who ordered the police to knock the women about and avoid making arrests?" No reply was given and the questioner was roughly ejected, though several men cried out, "Answer the man's question." One of these protesters was also ejected.

Later Mr. Churchill gave a splendid opportunity to a suffragist. Referring to the Irish party, he said for thirty years they had laboured "with small resources, with heart-breaking disappointments, with that hope deferred which maketh the heart sick without taint of personal motive."

"So have the women," thundered a voice from the body of the hall, and again the stewards flung themselves on the interrupter, who was badly kicked before he was thrown outside.

Mr. Churchill was expressing his belief that Home Rule would result in "a tremendous strengthening of our position" when a gentleman on the platform cried, "Not until women get the vote."

Turning to the question of the Lords' Veto, the Home Secretary asked whether our present Constitutional system could be called fair or even sensible? "No," replied another gentleman on the platform, "but it will be when women are represented in Parliament." Mr. Churchill seemed perturbed at this second check from his immediate neighbourhood, and proceeded: "Let me say, with regard to these interruptions, that in my judgment the women will get the vote as soon as they convince the men." "We are convinced," chorused a number of men present. Consequently Mr. Churchill's stewards proceeded at intervals to eject the men who expressed that conviction and demanded for women the "fair and equal constitution" advocated by the Home Secretary.

### MR. HERBERT SAMUEL AT BIRMINGHAM

Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General, spoke at Birmingham on Tuesday night, and was constantly interrupted by members of the W.S.P.U. and the Men's Political Union. When he remarked that the House of Lords was not representative of the will of the people, a woman promptly shouted: "Neither is the House of Commons." She was immediately ejected with violence, as were the rest of the interrupters. At first only women were ejected; but after a man in the audience, a stranger, stood up to protest against the brutality used, men were also thrown out. On leaving the hall Mr. Samuel, whose car was followed by another containing detectives, had again to encounter women, who sprang on the step of his car. One of them succeeded in getting inside and questioning him; he gave no answer, but got out of the car.

### THE "VOICE" AND THE "DAILY NEWS."

The Liberal Press makes a careful distinction between meetings of Liberal Cabinet Ministers interrupted by suffragists and meetings of other people interrupted by the "Voice." While Mr. Lloyd George at the Paragon Theatre, Mile End, was being subjected to severe heckling by both men and women, Lord Willoughby de Broke, also in the East End, was being interrupted by "The Voice." The *Daily News*, which was quite silent as to the interruptions of Mr. Lloyd George, gloats over those at Lord Willoughby de Broke's meeting, and reports them to the extent of several inches, under the title, "The Voice."

### LIBERAL GOVERNMENT'S SNOBERRY.

Miss Jessie Stephenson and Mrs. Beldon, of Bradford, were arrested together for throwing stones and breaking windows at the house of one of the Cabinet Ministers. They were taken to the police station and charged with this offence. While there, Mrs. Stephenson addressed Mrs. Beldon as "Countess," a nickname given her by her friends. Directly the police heard this word, they withdrew the charge against Mrs. Beldon, and insisted upon her leaving the police station, while they detained Miss Stephenson, who was among the number of those who were remanded on bail until Thursday morning.

While the Home Secretary is discharging women in large numbers there is one little Suffragette, unknown and unconnected with any famous name, who is serving five weeks' imprisonment because, not being legally a "person," she refused to pay her rates. Miss Ada Kent is a milliner and costumier, of Stratford, and because she would not pay she was sent to prison for twenty-one days on one count and fourteen days on another.

### WHAT AMUSES SOME MEN.

At half-past four (on Friday), a crowd between Westminster Abbey and Westminster Hospital watched with amusement the efforts of two policemen who were trying to wheel away a crippled woman in a self-propelled invalid chair. Dressed in Suffragette purple, she had joined in the attempt to reach the Home. When the police pushed one way the cripple turned his steering apparatus the other. —*Daily Mail*.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Something a little different from those found elsewhere.

LET your Christmas Gift this year be something more than an ornamental souvenir, conveying the conventional message of goodwill; let it be something quite distinctive in character and of real use. Our Christmas Presents Booklet contains many helpful suggestions. The following are four examples:

*Circular revolving bookcase of inlaid mahogany three-feet high £3 15 0*

*Bergere dark oak and cane easy chair with cushions in crewel tapestry ... £3 3 0*

*Toy fourposter bedstead in mahogany, exact model, beautifully made, with hangings and all complete, 1ft. 11ins. high. Curtains, etc., all made to take off £1 10 0*

*Wedgwood willow pattern morning tea set with green lacquer tray ... £0 6 6*

*Booklet, illustrating the above, and 130 other suitable gifts, sent free by post to all readers of "Votes for Women."*

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### A QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

On Thursday (after we went to press), Mr. Chancellor invited the Home Secretary to say what instructions were issued to the police with regard to the arrest of women in connection with the deputation to the Prime Minister last Friday; whether he is aware that in many cases unnecessary violence was used before arrest, resulting in injury requiring medical treatment, and whether he will inquire into the conduct of the police on that occasion, and issue instructions to prevent a repetition of such conduct.

On Tuesday last, November 15, the Borough Council of Stoke Newington passed a resolution calling upon the Government to afford facilities for the Conciliation Bill. Stoke Newington is we believe the first borough in the Metropolis to take this step.

### MEMORIALS TO MINISTERS.

A memorial urging the Government to grant immediate facilities for the Conciliation Bill was sent on November 14 to the Prime Minister, signed by 407 medical women.

The London "Graduates" Union for Women's Suffrage (which consists of 702 graduates, men and women), has sent a similar memorial to Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Education, signed by leading graduates, among whom are Mr. Israel Zangwill, Dr. Mary Scharlieb, Dr. Louisa B. Aldrich-Blake, Sir Victor Horsley and many others.

### A HOLY WAR.

They were fighting not merely for political enfranchisement; they were struggling to raise the whole status of women. It was on the same lines as a fight for religious freedom. Those among them who were in favour of women accepting the responsibilities of citizenship were quite prepared also to face any obligations which might be placed upon them. Unless their demands were conceded to they would cease to be merely Suffragists, and become red-hot Suffragettes. (Applause). —Dr. L. Garrett Anderson at Forest Gate.

The Government and the country must remember that the women have entered upon this work never to turn back. Never again shall the Government be allowed to sit down and do nothing. If every door is shut against us, if every constitutional method is gone, we shall use hurtful violence. At present we have done injury to no one but ourselves. I honour the women who threw stones. We shall not sit still. We shall go on. Militant tactics will be resorted to again if the Government force us to it.

—*Lady Constance Lytton at Sheffield.*

### W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Owing to the General Election, it is impossible to make full announcements of meetings for the immediate future, but some meetings are announced on p. 133, and details of others can be had at local centres. A statement as to the election policy of the W.S.P.U. appears on p. 112. The free meeting next Monday afternoon at Queen's Hall, 3 p.m., is of immense importance in view of current events. The speakers will be Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst. The meeting at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, on Thursday evening, Dec. 1, will also be addressed by Mrs. Pankhurst, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst.

**The Woman's Press, 156, Charing Cross Road, W.C.**

The Christmas Bazaar is open from 10 to 7 daily, 10 to 2 on Saturdays. For a list of literature for the General Election, see p. 126.

### A TELLING OBJECT LESSON."

While one army of women were fighting for the freedom of women in Parliament Square last Friday afternoon another band was utilising its literary and histrionic gifts in order to bring funds for the cause. At the Aldwych Theatre there was in progress the matinée for which the Actresses' Franchise League and the Women Writers' Suffrage League have worked so splendidly during the last few weeks. The theatre was crowded with an appreciative audience, all of whom were delighted and some mystified by the carefully planned typical interruptions from the audience during the scene from "Lysistrata," given by Miss Gertrude Kingston. The whole performance is described by the critic of the *Daily News* as "a mighty interesting entertainment," and he goes on to say: "This pageant is a telling object-lesson in what women have done in the work of the world. . . . The new one-act plays were above the usual level. George Paston's 'Stuffing' is a clever little sketch, full of humour and observation. . . . The little play, skilfully acted by Mr. Arthur Chesney, Miss Clara Greet, Miss Agnes Thomas, and Miss Sydney Fairbrother, as Mrs. Linda's son who has never tasted stuffing, should find its way into an evening bill. Miss Cleo Hamilton's 'Home Coming' is just a short and pathetic scene between a prodigal daughter who returns to her mother and is received with great tenderness and love. . . . It has the note of sincerity which sounds through all Miss Hamilton's work. Besides these plays, Miss Edith Clegg and Mr. Courtney Pounds sang. Miss Dolli danced. Miss Kingston recited, and Miss Lena Ashwell gave us some Elizabethan love lyrics with rare sensitiveness and point.

The Suffrage movement is fortunate indeed in having so much talent and energy at its disposal.

## THE COMMONS DEBATE ON FRIDAY.

## THE PRIME MINISTER TURNS A DEAF EAR.

Parliament reassembled at noon on Friday, November 18, and in view of the Prime Minister's expected statement there was a crowded attendance.

After preliminary business had been disposed of the Prime Minister made his statement, the chief points of which were the proposal to occupy the whole of the Session with Government business and the announcement that the House would be dissolved on November 28. Besides this, Mr. Asquith declared that the Government were prepared, if returned at the General Election, to bring in legislation for payment of members. Furthermore, he asserted that he had already received a deputation from the Trades Unions as to the Osborne judgment, and on Monday, November 21, he proposed to receive a deputation from Mr. Osborne and his friends. He made no mention of receiving a deputation on Woman Suffrage, which was considered by the Press to be with the Osborne judgment the parallel vexed question of the day. He did not even mention the question.

Immediately after the Premier sat down Mr. Keir Hardie got up and tried to put an oral question on Woman Suffrage, as he had received no answer to his written one. He was not allowed to ask the question, and was told to wait his turn.

Mr. Sanderson made a very interesting criticism on this question of the dissolution, and asked why it was necessary. His words are worthy of quotation:—"Are there not many subjects of great gravity and importance to be discussed? There are some who think that the Osborne judgment is a matter of great importance; there are others who think that the question of Woman Suffrage is a matter of very great importance." He added that he would tell his constituents that "the Prime Minister has dissolved because he dare not face the questions that he has got to face . . . that through all this year, as on previous occasions, he has put party interests in front of national interests."

## Mr. Keir Hardie puts his Question.

At this point Mr. Keir Hardie got his chance to explain why he had tried to put a question earlier in the debate. He explained that his written question had been ignored by the Prime Minister, who he trusted had not intentionally treated the matter with "contemptuous silence." He pointed out that no place had been allotted to the Conciliation Bill, despite its splendid majority. He then outlined the agitation on behalf of the Bill throughout the country, referred to the scenes going on outside, and the general efforts being made. Mr. Keir Hardie reminded the Lord Advocate—to whom he addressed his remarks, as Mr. Asquith had departed—that the militant section of the women's movement had ceased hostilities for the past six or seven months, and that if militancy broke out again with greater fierceness it would be only natural, seeing that the truce had produced no effect. In fairness to the men and women who were anxiously working for this measure, Mr. Keir Hardie pointed out that the Government ought to make their position plain, for even Cabinet Ministers had indicated that something ought to be done.

Lord Balcarres thereupon pointed out that the guillotine motion in the Vote Office made the Government's attitude clear, and that they had no intention of dealing with the Conciliation Bill.

Mr. Walter M'Laren followed up Mr. Keir Hardie's words by assuming that Mr. Asquith had omitted to deal with his question owing to lapses of memory. He reinforced also what the member for Merthyr Tydfil had said about the strength of the movement for the conciliation, referring to the women then outside the House, as well as to the country in general. He pressed the Government to promise time for the women's enfranchisement in the next Parliament, even as they had promised time to other measures, and referred to Mr. Asquith's promised statement on Tuesday, November 22. He appealed for fair play on this question on behalf of two classes of women. First of all he pleaded eloquently the case of women Liberal supporters at the General Election, that they might work for the party in the assurance that their enfranchisement would be given by it. He next gave the case of the vast body of women, militant and non-militant, who were working bravely for Woman Suffrage, saying, "There is no question before the country at the present time which creates the same amount of enthusiastic interest as the question of the enfranchisement of women." He urged once more that he was not asking anything unreasonable by pleading for a clear statement, especially when several Cabinet Ministers had acknowledged that the question should be fairly met, and begged for the answer then and there.

Mr. Lloyd George informed Mr. Walter M'Laren that the Prime Minister intended to declare the intentions of the Government as to that specific matter, Woman Suffrage, in the course of the coming week.

Lord Hugh Cecil drew attention to the fact that public discussion was far better than

secret conclaves, because it was subject to public opinion. He professed that the Government was simply playing a party game, without any regard for the Constitution. He asked why the House was not to be allowed to give a final judgment on the Bill which was introduced on Woman Suffrage, winding up with the searching criticism:—"I protest most earnestly against what is a degradation of the traditions of our public life and the sacrificing of the interests of this House and the interests of great bodies of people who are profoundly in earnest, because, forsooth! the Government think they will snatch a party victory—a victory which, if they carry it through, will have no moral weight and possess no binding authority."

## Lord Castlereagh's Amendment.

The debate on the Parliamentary Franchise (Woman) Bill was opened by Viscount Castlereagh moving as an amendment to the Prime Minister's motion that the Government business should have "precedence at every sitting" that Mr. Keir Hardie's motion as to the Conciliation Bill should be excepted. Viscount Castlereagh regretted being obliged to ask the question owing to the Government's refusal to give a definite answer. With telling effect he said: "If this Government has no other claim to fame it will be that it has absolutely disregarded the rights of this House in every possible shape and form"—a pointed allusion to the veto of Mr. Asquith, which has been far more autocratic than that of the Lords. He proceeded to remind the House that the Conciliation Bill earned a larger majority than any Bill of that Parliament. His motion was seconded by Mr. H. S. Foster.

Mr. Kettle made a fine speech at this point, referring to the most real thing that had happened that day, namely, the deputation of representative women at the doors of the House waiting to see the Prime Minister. He told the House that while it had been sitting scenes had been going on outside which were a disgrace to British citizenship. The deputation included women from England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, who bore a memorial for the Prime Minister. Mr. Kettle referred to Lord Lytton's letter to the Prime Minister asking that a definite promise should be given of attention if the Government returned to power, and even that was denied with a quibble. He reminded the Prime Minister that the Liberal party would face the electors under a grave disadvantage if they had to go to the country with 200 or 300 women in prison for fighting for political liberty.

The Prime Minister begged Mr. Kettle not to press the amendment, but to wait for his statement as to Woman Suffrage on Tuesday, November 22.

Mr. Kettle, however, firmly urged the Prime Minister to receive the memorial of the deputation.

Mr. Asquith, sore pressed, almost seemed to lose his temper at this point. He asserted that his private secretary had received the deputation. Would he have dared to send Mr. Vaughan Nash to interview either of the deputations concerned with the Osborne judgment? He reached the heights of insolence by saying that the matter was hardly one that arose at that moment.

Lord Hugh Cecil exposed the cunning of the Prime Minister's shuffling by reminding the House of Commons that next week Mr. Asquith, owing to his motion, would be absolute master of it saying: "Very little power is left to members of Parliament in these times. Next week we shall have no power at all."

Mr. Haviland Burke announced that he wished to dissociate himself from any sort of sympathy with those outside, and declared that those members who helped to swell the splendid Conciliation Bill majority did so "with their tongue in their cheek." His criticism does honour to his colleagues! He also made an absurd statement that Suffragists wanted cheap and easy divorce.

Mr. Nannetti administered a sound rebuke to the last speaker for dragging a red herring across the scent. He made an eloquent appeal for his brave countrywomen outside the House at the moment, and posed the Prime Minister by asking why he should act in one way to the Trades Unionists and in another way to the women of the country.

Mr. Hugh Law succinctly laid facts before the House to show that the Conciliation Bill was not undemocratic.

Sir Alfred Mond urged the Prime Minister to receive the deputation. He thought the behaviour of those in favour of the Bill had shown they were anxious to be reasonable and peaceful. If the Prime Minister, seeing the other Ministers had made declarations, could receive the deputation and give facilities for the Bill, it would not only be in his interest and in the interests of the party, but he would be doing a great service to the State.

Mr. Keir Hardie followed with a rousing defence of militant tactics. He pointed out that the women had waited quietly for some time hoping for justice. Naturally, if the question was shelved again they would be filled with righteous indignation. "They are being treated with a good deal of contempt to which no other section of the community would submit if applied to them." He reminded the Prime Minister that beside the W.S.P.U. Liberal women were now coming out in revolt, and that Unionist women were also awake.

He pointed out that the women are now putting party aside and going for the one issue, and claimed that women had a right to a voice in any change in the constitution. He also clearly explained that the policy of the W.S.P.U. is not anti-Liberal, but anti-Government, and would be applied to Con-

The **GOOD** old custom of giving Christmas presents still survives, but it is appalling to think of the amount of money wasted on useless articles. Is it not surely a

**BETTER** way to buy something useful, serviceable and lasting; something you may take a pleasure in giving and something the recipient will take a real pleasure in receiving? There is no doubt that the very

**BEST** possible present for a lady, the one calculated to give most pleasure, to be most useful, and to look best, is a Spunella shirt.

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servatives if they came into office and refused to deal with Woman Suffrage.

After Mr. Walter M'Laren's further reminder of the highly representative character of the deputation the amendment was put. On the House dividing there were 52 Ayes and 199 Noes.

Thus the amendment was defeated, but as it was practically a vote of censure on the Government for refusing to deal with a question of Woman Suffrage the size of a minority was better than might have been expected.

## THE SUFFRAGETTES AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The question arises whether the militant Suffragists are likely to play as prominent a part in the coming contest as in that which took place ten months ago. . . . It may be that the Suffragist leaders, realising that a General Election could not be long deferred, prudently resolved not to fritter away their resources in contests of no great importance. They have preferred, it may be, to reserve the contents of the war chest for the National struggle at the polls.

—Aberdeen Evening Express.

Ladies are likely to play a more prominent part in politics at the coming General Election

than on any previous occasion. I do not mean the Suffragettes, who are always with us, and who will be busy as usual; but ladies who have no special objective, such as the enfranchisement of women. . . . The Suffragettes have demonstrated how eloquent and competent women are in political work; and much may be anticipated from the increase of ladies in the field in the ensuing month.

—Manchester Courier.

There is much that we expected to see done before another appeal is made to the country, whether the date be December or January, or July. The question of the payment of members is one. The Women Suffragists also are entitled to an undertaking that their question will get fair play from the Government.

—Northern Daily Telegraph.

Amid all the suggestions why Mr. Asquith postponed the Government announcement of policy, and adjourned the House until Friday, no one thought of the true explanation. It was obviously done to dash the women Suffragists. They had prepared a great demonstration to meet outside the House to-day. Their members had been summoned from all parts of the country. Miss Pankhurst, with her usual skill, had perfected every detail. So the Prime Minister ran away.

—Western Morning News.

## PARTY WOMEN AND THE VOTE.

*To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.*

Dear Sir,—In the interest of the Woman Suffrage cause, I write to call attention to the almost general advice given by the missionaries of the W.S.P.U., and vigorously maintained by Mrs. Pankhurst, in answer to a question, on Nov. 7, at Leeds: "That it is the duty of all sympathisers with, and workers for, the Woman Suffrage cause to leave political party organisations, and work only within the woman's party." I will own I believe that were it possible to remove the work of the women's party organisations, suddenly, from Parliamentary election work, an overpowering effect on Candidates would ensue, to hasten the great end we have in view. But Liberal, Conservative, and Labour women alike, are not prepared to suspend their political principles. We have, therefore, to deal with things as they are, and I would ask, is it wise to leave these big women's constitutions to be manipulated by political party men alone? Is it wise to waste the opportunity, which the numerous platforms of such bodies afford, of insistent regular argument and debate on the women's great question, through which earnest, thoughtful, determined women are added to the active workers for Woman Suffrage? Such a policy constitutes a menace to our Woman Suffrage cause. Missionaries are indeed needed inside as well as outside these party ranks, and have great opportunities, as some Parliamentary candidates know and deplore.—Yours, etc.,

RHODA A. CONNOR.  
Bardsey, near Leeds. November, 1910.

[Our correspondent advocates the method which has been in operation for nearly fifty years among party women, and which has produced no tangible result. The W.S.P.U. recognises that mere platform oratory is sterile. It is action, not words, which are wanted. And action, to be effective must be outside the ranks of party.—Ed. VOTES FOR WOMEN.]

## UNREPRESENTED TEACHERS.

*To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.*

Dear Sir,—It will interest unrepresented women teachers in England to learn the position of their sisters north of the Tweed. Two years ago a resolution in favour of the Parliamentary Franchise for Women was brought before the Educational Institute of Scotland. It was defeated by a large majority, on the ground that politics are beyond the province of this association. The decision, and the alleged reason, were the more absurd in view of the fact that the

Institute had recently proposed to levy £1. 6d. per head from *all* its members for the purpose of enabling it to maintain a direct representative in Parliament. Surely that was a very practical admittance of politics! The proposed levy, and the whole question of an M.P. for the S.I.S. are now in abeyance. It would be well, I think, if the suggestion of your correspondent were acted upon—that the women teachers in England should withhold the 2s. of their annual subscription to the N.U.T.—Yours, etc.

A VOTELESS SCOT.

## MR. F. E. SMITH AND CHINA.

The *Times of India* recommends "that cocksucker gentlemen, Mr. F. E. Smith," to study a recent article in the *Times*, which shows that women are at the present time the dominant force in the Palace of Peking, and that the Palace determines the government of the country. The *Times of India* says: "Whilst the late Dowager Empress Tsu Hsi lived, there is no doubt that she controlled the government of China with an iron hand. But women are still the dominant force in the government. When the late Emperor died, Tsu Hsi insisted upon the recognition as his successor of Prince Pu Yi although there was at least one candidate with a better title, and his father Prince Chun was appointed to the regency. But it was the intention of Tsu Hsi to keep the reins of power in her own hand, and when she found life slipping from her she issued a remarkable Decree, setting forth that in cases of importance the Regent should apply to the Empress Dowager for instructions, and act in accordance therewith. The Dowager Empress, Yung Lu, has gradually marshalled the forces of Yehonala Clan, and is making matters very uncomfortable for the Regent, who has weakened his influence by his indiscreet nepotism. On the other side is the wife of the Regent, the Princess Chun, another masterful woman, and the balance of power in the palace is divided between these two women, in whose hands the ministers who appear in the dispatches are lay figures. The *Times* correspondent says that in the event of a crisis occurring it would not be surprising if Lung Yu were to follow the example of her illustrious predecessor and to issue an edict in her own name depriving the Regent of his office and consigning him to the Imperial Clan Court 'for the determination of a suitable penalty.' She could readily find precedents for such a course, and for the deposition of the Regent's son, the present Emperor, if she deemed that necessary. But she would probably be content with the assumption of the regency in her own person."

IRISH WOMEN AND MR. BIRRELL.

On Tuesday night windows of the private houses of Cabinet Ministers were broken by the Suffragettes. Irish women alone broke those of Mr. Birrell's house, and refused to allow anyone but an Irishwoman in their group. Mr. Birrell, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, was the object of their special attention.

## TWO COMMENTS.

## THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

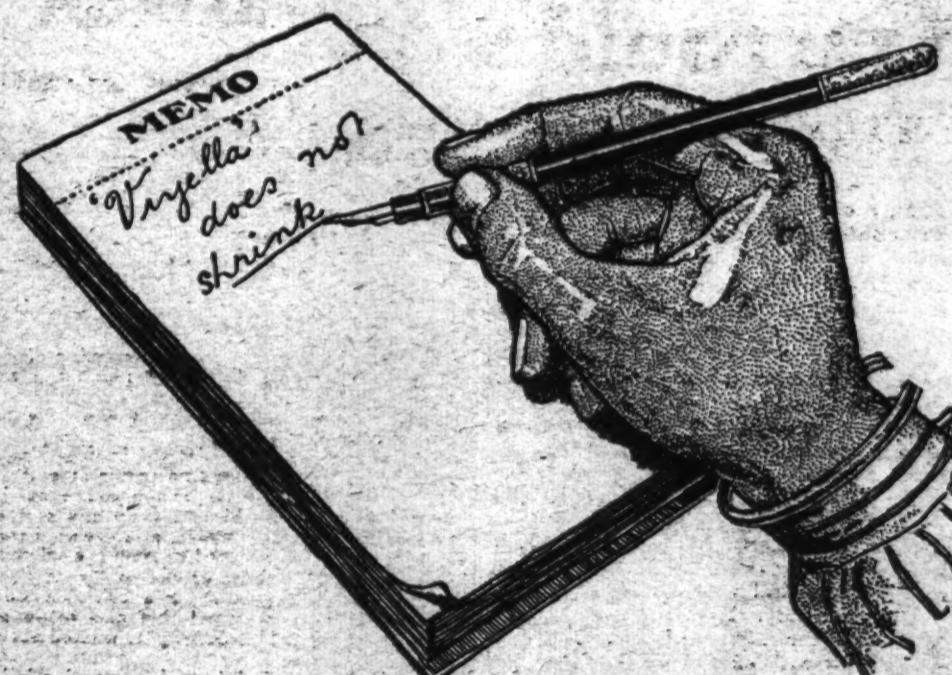
The wanton attack of the militant Suffragists yesterday upon the Prime Minister and Mr. Birrell is an incident so senseless and so discreditable that it is to be hoped it will be repudiated by the responsible leaders of the party. Mr. Asquith is a sincere and avowed opponent of Women's Suffrage, and he has as much right

to his conviction as anyone else, but he has never endeavoured unduly to force his own opinion upon the majority of the Cabinet, and in this respect has acted with singular fairness and consideration. . . . It is true he did not promise time for next session, but left the matter open, which was as much as could be expected considering what is before him. Yet this is the moment seized by certain unrestrained and fanatical women to make a gross personal attack upon him as he was proceeding quietly from the House of Commons to his house in Downing Street. The similar attack by another set of women upon Mr. Birrell in St. James's Park was, if possible, more preposterous and unprovoked. Mr. Birrell is a hearty friend of the Suffrage movement, and has been particularly warm and active of late in its support. Yet this did not prevent him from being surrounded and hustled and kicked by an unmanly mob of members of the Social and Political Union. It is difficult to conceive how any sane and educated body of women can imagine that a good cause can be advanced by such means.

## THE "DAILY NEWS."

"The deplorable demonstration yesterday by women Suffragists will not impress reasonable minds favourably or advance the cause the demonstrators have at heart. . . . Most people will think that Mr. Asquith has made a concession of real value. . . . So far as can be gathered, the real complaint against Mr. Asquith's statement was that he spoke of next Parliament. The phrase admittedly covers an indefinite period, but we have little doubt that Mr. Asquith could be persuaded to appoint, subject, of course, to unforeseen contingencies, a session for the discussion of the Bill. The women who demonstrated yesterday apparently demand next session; but next session is obviously heavily mortgaged in advance.

The women Suffragists would be wise to admit facts which they cannot overcome, and they would have exhibited better statesmanship if they had replied to Mr. Asquith by a request to fix a session instead of by an explosion of violence which, at the best, could only demonstrate their devotion and their courage—proofs of which are no longer necessary—and is much more likely to arm the scoffer with arguments and distract the believers whose faith is weak. The Suffragists should never forget that they have to persuade their countrymen. They will not persuade them by breaking windows and assaulting distinguished statesmen. They will only disgust them."



## New "Viyella" Patterns for Winter.

¶ The range of the new "Viyella" Winter patterns is at your Draper's or Outfitter's.

¶ Never before has such success attended the efforts of the manufacturers to produce tasteful combinations of delicate and new shades.

¶ "Viyella," of course, remains the staple material from which Nightdresses, Shirt-Blouses, Children's Frocks of all descriptions, Under Garments, &c., are best made.

¶ Ask to see the new patterns, and if your Draper or Outfitter cannot show them to you, write to:

WM. HOLLINS & CO., LTD.,  
Spinners, Manufacturers, and Sole Proprietors of "Viyella,"  
1, "VIYELLA" HOUSE, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.



## CHURCH LEAGUE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

President—The Bishop of Lincoln.  
Offices—11, St. Mark's Crescent, Regent's Park, N.W.  
A drawing-room meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 12, Park Avenue, Willesden Green (through the kindness of Miss Frost), at 3 p.m.

## NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Preparations for the General Election Campaign are going forward. Helpers are urgently needed, and should communicate at once with Mrs. Beith, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

## ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

A debate has been arranged for to-day (Friday) at the New Reform Club, 10, Adelphi Terrace, Robert Street, Strand (by kind permission of the hon. sec.) at 3 p.m. Members and their friends of the theatrical, musical, and music hall profession are invited. Tea afterwards in the League offices, opposite the New Reform Club. The secretary appeals to members to send their touring lists to her so that they may be able to assist Suffrage societies in the provinces.

## MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Offices: 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.  
Telephone: City 2104.

Hon. Organizing Sec.: Victor D. Dayal.

The Committee wish it clearly understood that this Union, having other important work in hand, did not in any way desire any members to be arrested on Friday last, November 18. Nevertheless, three—Capt. C. M. Gonine, Mr. H. A. Franklin, and Mr. F. R. Henderson—were arrested, the first two for remonstrating with certain constables who were unnecessarily violent, the third for shaking hands with a lady under arrest. Excellent work was done in the lobby by several of our members who brought out M.P.'s to view the proceedings, and obtained a steady supply of news from within the House. Our sincere thanks are due to the members of Parliament who gave us their assistance. Accounts will be found elsewhere of protests made at Cabinet Ministers' Meetings. Branch secretaries and others are asked to note that we now have ready

## WHERE TO SHOP.

## Bedding Manufacturers.

Heal & Son

## Bootmakers.

Debenham & Freebody  
Derry & Toms  
Lilley & Skinner  
Peter Robinson

Shoobred's  
Spiers & Pond's  
William Owen

## Chiropodists.

Misses Clare

## Coal Merchants.

W. Clarke & Sons

## Dentists.

Chodwick Brown  
Shipley Slipper

Williams

## Drapers and Hosiers.

Beddalls  
Debenham & Freebody  
Derry & Toms  
Hyam & Co.  
John Barker  
Peter Robinson

Robinson Brown  
Shoobred's  
Spiers & Pond's  
Walpole Bros.  
William Owen

## Dressmakers.

Alfred Day  
Beddalls  
Debenham & Freebody  
Derry & Toms  
Folkard  
Hyam & Co.  
John Barker  
Marie Matthew

Maud Barham  
Mora Puckle  
Mrs. Oliver  
Peter Robinson  
Robinson Brown  
Shoobred's  
William Owen

## Dyers and Dry Cleaners.

Brand & Mollison  
Clark & Co.

E. Day & Co.

## Florists, &amp;c.

Derry & Toms  
John Barker  
Heal & Son

Spiers & Pond's

## Furnishers.

Derry & Toms  
John Barker  
Heal & Son

Shoobred's  
Spiers & Pond's  
William Owen

## Jewellers and Silversmiths.

Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Co.

## Ladies' Tailors and Court Dressmakers.

Simmons & Sons

## Laundries.

Beaconsfield Laundry  
Sunlight Laundry

## Milliners.

Beddalls  
Debenham & Freebody  
Derry & Toms  
John Barker  
Hyam & Co.

Mrs. Oliver  
Peter Robinson  
Shoobred's  
William Owen

## Musical Instruments.

Dimoline Piano

## Nursing Requisites.

E. & R. Garvould

## Restaurants and Tea Rooms.

Alan's Tea Rooms  
Home Restaurant

## Specialities.

Bond's Marking Ink  
Colman's Mustard  
Harrison Knitter  
Lahman's Underwear  
M&C Lotus Olive Oil  
Paco Underwear  
Pryjo Underwear  
Rowland's Macassar Oil

Savage's Nuts  
Spunella  
Coke & Son's Umbrellas  
Smart's Hoods and Eyes  
Tidywear  
Vallora Cigarettes  
Vivella  
Yoghourt

## Toilet Preparations.

Allen-Brown  
Gertrude Hope  
John Knight's Soap

Miss Lightman  
Oatine

We would remind our readers that they can help VOTES FOR WOMEN by dealing as far as possible exclusively with advertisers in the paper.

Mr. V. D. Duval's pamphlet, "Why I Went to Prison" (1d.), a new leaflet, "Nailed to the Counter," exposing Mr. Asquith's hypocrisy in saying, "the will of the people must prevail," and Mr. F. Rutter's "Open Letter to Mr. Lloyd George" (3d. per 100). The hon. treasurer again appeals for contributions. Already acknowledged, £228 0s. 8d.—Miss Ada Wright, 5s. 6d.; Neville Brooke, Esq., 5s.; per V. D. Duval, (Scottish travelling expenses), 2s. 17s.; Result of a Wager, 10d.; Miss Haslam (Mr. Bowden Smith's Expenses), 2s. 3d.; S. D. Shallard, Esq., 1s.; Miss Fowler, 1s.; Miss Grieve, 1s.; H. W. Dickinson, Esq., 10s. 6d.; E. Cruttwell, Esq., 9s.; Rev. A. H. Cornifer, 1s.; Membership Fees, 5s.—Total, £237 10s. 9d.

## A PRESS COMMENT.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN."

The Conciliation Bill passed its second reading by a great majority, and we have always held that time might have been, and ought to have been, provided for its passage into law this session if Parliament so desired. . . . What right is the House of Commons always to be checked and thwarted in its desires on this great matter by the Government of the day? And if the passage of the Bill has, through the deliberate action of the Government, been prevented from going further this session, the obligation is the greater to find time for it next session if the present Government should still be in power. . . . Let it not be forgotten that deep discredit must attach to any party which abjures its principles for the sake of an apparent electioneering advantage, and that infinitely greater damage may be done to the whole spirit and potency of Liberalism by the refusal to complete the work of popular enfranchisement to which it is bound by its whole history and convictions. Therefore we cannot regard the fate of this Bill as a small or unimportant matter, nor can we believe that the Liberal party as a whole will much longer endure that it shall be so treated. If the Government, because of the personal opinions of its chief and of a small minority of its members, is unable itself to bring in a Bill, its duty clearly is to see to it that the House of Commons as a whole shall have a complete and speedy opportunity of passing a measure of its own.

A plucky lady of eighty years of age has just joined as a student in the Ohio State University. She will take an optional course, and her object in going to college is that she likes to acquire all the knowledge she can.

Mme. Curie is a candidate for the *Festivals* at the Academy of Sciences, Paris, rendered vacant by the death of M. Gernez. We wish her every success.

By arrangement with Mr. George Alexander, "The Piper" will be presented by Mr. F. R. Pearson at St. James's Theatre during the Christmas season. Written by Miss Josephine Preston Peabody, "The Piper" secured the prize offered by Mr. Otho Stuart in the recent Stratford-on-Avon competition.

Readers will be interested to hear that the result of the *Morning Leader* Votes for Women competition (for and against) was as follows:—For, 204,393; against, 165,248.

## BEDDALL'S

Kentish Town Road is not a far cry from central London, and a three-halfpenny tram ride from Holborn or by tube from Tottenham Court Road will take readers right to Messrs. Beddall's in Kentish Town Road. Here lady buyers will find a large stock of everything in the way of apparel necessary to the well-dressed woman, the homely housewife, or the girl with a slender allowance. Sets of rich furs, hats of the latest style and tailor-made costumes are quite reasonable in price and of West End style and finish. A special feature of Beddall's—noted during some years' experience of the firm—is the unfailing courtesy of the assistants, who stay with the firm and always speak well of it. Readers should certainly patronise this firm.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

A postcard to Dept. 56, Robinson Brown, Silk Warehouse, Macclesfield, will bring readers fully illustrated catalogue of furs, costumes, coats, millinery, &c., at prices well within the range of every woman's purse. The catalogue also offers hundreds of Christmas presents for the inspection of the thoughtful buyer. There are fans, blouses, gloves, scarves, umbrellas, handkerchiefs, lace, jewellery, trinkets, &c., to meet the most exacting requirements, as well as articles for household use, charitable gifts, &c., &c., &c.

## BEACONSFIELD LAUNDRY.

Housewives will be glad to hear of a laundry which turns out first-class work, and collects and delivers with the utmost promptness. These advantages are to be had by sending your linen to the Beaconsfield Laundry, 19 Beethoven Street, Kilburn. White goods are kept a splendid white, and coloured and delicate goods are handled with the greatest care. The management will be pleased to send a price list to any of our readers.

Mrs. Oliver, of 115 New Bond Street, is showing a charming collection of simple day dresses, tailor-made costumes, tea-gowns &c. For moments of leisure and for winter evenings Mrs. Oliver's tea-gowns are just the thing. One of her newest models is the "Quaker" tea-gown, made in soft ribbed satin, and lined with muslin's veiling. Dainty Quaker collars and cuffs are an admirable finish to an ideal garment. Mrs. Oliver is always pleased to show her models and advise customers in their choice of garments. Her evening gowns are always original and up to date and at prices to suit everybody.

## WEDDING AND BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.

For the most beautiful designs, combined with the highest quality at competitive prices, see the collection of Gem Jewellery, Gold and Silver Plate on view at the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Ltd., 112, Regent Street, London, W. (4dfl.).

**WE DELIVER** our new perfumed "Coronaphone" complete with accessories and 10 Super-Disc Record Selections to all approved dealers. Order with your name and address, and we will send you a monthly payment of 3 monthly payments of 5/- if satisfied.

**5/-** WITH ORDER.

This magnificently constructed phonograph is our own exclusive speciality, and has solid Oak Cabinet, powerful silent Motor, handsome sound Horn, etc. Turned to the latest improvements. Plays the finest records perfectly. Excellent amusement and pleasure. Catalogue Free. All makes and prices sent on Seven days' approval. Talking Machine owners should send for our Great Offer of Disc Records.

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BIRSFIELD.

Easy Terms—paying work for Women.  
NEW HARRISON SWIFT GOLD MEDAL.

**KNITTER**  
KNITS Stockings, ribbed or plain, GLOVES and CLOTHING, CLOTHES, SILK, or COTTON, INSTRUCTIONS FREE. Makers of "LIVE" Wool, Unshrinkable. Best for Wear. Samples Free. Lists Free. Works: 163, Upper Brook St., Manchester. Branch: 34, George St., London, W.

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69, Upper St., London, N.

**MR. CHODWICK BROWN,**  
Dental Surgeon.

**MR. FREDK. G. BOUGHER,** Assist. Dental Surgeon  
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS.  
Gas Administered daily, at 11 and 2, by a Qualified Medical Man.

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A record of 30,000 successful cases. Nurse in attendance. Mechanical work in all its branches.

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Chiropody on Hygienic and Antiseptic Lines.

**Chiropody, 5/- American Method**  
Manicure, 2/-

**100, NEW BOND ST., W.**

**MILLINERY.** Smart Hats and Toques

FROM ONE GUINNA.

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Permanent address—7, STANFIELD ROAD, BRIXTON, S.W.

**PURE OLIVE OIL.** The "NED-LOIS" Brand is the FINEST in the WORLD.

PROPRIETARY MEMBER of W.S.P.U.—I have recommended your oil to many people, and shall continue to do so as it is most excellent.

Bottles 2s. and 4s. 4d. carriage paid anywhere in the United Kingdom. Sample Bottles two sizes 4d. & 8d. post free.

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**THE LADIES' DRESSCUTTING SCHOOL,** 198, KENSINGTON HIGH ST., W.

Private instruction in all branches given to ladies desirous of making up their own material with economy into smart gowns.

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**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL,**

which prevents baldness and scurf, and strengthens and restores the hair; also in a Golden Colour for fair or grey hair.

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Dry Cleaning in all its branches, and Dyeing in latest Fashionable Shades.

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(Three Doors from Jay's).

**LUNCHEON** 12 till 2.30. 1s., 1s. 6d.

**TEA</b**

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## ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

Single insertion, 1d. a word; minimum, 2s. Four insertions for the price of three.

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address, the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

## BOARD RESIDENCE, Rooms, Holiday Homes, Etc.

BOARD-RESIDENCE.—Holyrood House, 16, Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square, W.C. Very central, comfortable home, good table, electric light, bath, h. & c.; terms moderate.

BOARD-RESIDENCE.—One double and one single room, now vacant; every home comfort. Paddington 4,038. Apply Mrs. Reynolds Mason, 80, Queen's Road, Bayswater.

BOARD-RESID., superior, 26, Kensington Gardens Sq., Hyde Park. Close Queen's Rd. Tube, Met. Excellent position, overlooking gardens. Most comfortable, clean, quiet. Good cooking. Liberal table. From 2ls. Highest refs.

BRIGHTON.—TITCHFIELD HOUSE, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, Marine Parade. Good Table. Congenial society. Terms from 25s., inclusive.

COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE (partial or complete) for Ladies. Situation convenient for tube, tram, and train. Excellent references. 13, Gauden Road, Clapham, S.W.

COMFORTABLE Homely Home for Medical, Chronic Patients. Vegetarianism optional. Highest references. Electric Baths. Terms moderate. Principal, Gate Holme, Queen's Avenue, Muswell Hill. Phone, 583 Hornsey.

IRISH LADY has sunny rooms, superior detached house, electric light, near pines, 2d. tram from sea.—Apply, R., c/o Mrs. Gear, Bournemouth Road, Bournemouth.

LADY (young) wishes to meet another to share her furnished rooms; piano, Chelsea. Moderate expenses.—Apply Box No. 744, W.S.P.U., 308, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

PAYING GUESTS.—Ladies and Gentlemen received in Comfortable Refined Home. Special arrangements for Students, etc., 21s. to 31s. 6d.—109, Elgin Avenue, Maida Vale.

RESIDENTIAL HOME for Nurses, Students, and Lady Visitors. Cubicles, with board, from 17s. 6d. per week. Rooms moderate.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

SUFFRAGETTES visiting BRIGHTON and wanting a COMFORTABLE HOME should write to Miss Turner, W.S.P.U., Sea View, 13, Victoria Road, Brighton. Nat. Tel. 1702. Special terms for week-ends.

TWO LADIES, Gardening, &c. (late of Moor Cottage Farm, Three Crosses), receive Paying Guests (permanent or otherwise) in their pretty Country Cottage. Bath hot and cold; lovely views; close New Forest. Bournemouth, 13 miles. Near church (daily services), post, telegraph and station. Terms, 30s.—Coughton Cottage, Verwood, Wimborne, Dorset.

VEGETARIAN BOARD-RESIDENCE, temporary or permanent. Homely. Ladies and Gentlemen. Convenient situation.—Madame Veigel, 63, Hereford Road, Bayswater, W.

WORKING LADIES' CLUB.—Shortly vacant, Unfurnished Room. Use of Club Rooms. Food, 2s. 6d.; Rent, 2s. 6d. Also furnished.—Sec., Connaught Club, 136, Elgin Avenue, Paddington.

## TO LET, &amp;c.

CHELSEA.—Two Unfurnished Rooms to Let in Old-fashioned House. 2s. 6d. weekly. Or would separate. No other lodgers. Ladies engaged during day preferred.—69, Royal Hospital Road.

LARGE ROOM to Let, suitable for meetings, At Homes, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply, Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford St.

TO LET, furnished house near sea, station, P.O.; suit large family.—Miss Bray, Bude, Cornwall.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET.—Gas, h. & c. bath; attendance if desired. Would furnish the rooms if preferred. Board could be arranged.—18, Talbot Road, Bayswater.

## ROOMS, &amp;c., WANTED.

WANTED, January, by lady, large, sunny, bed-sitting-room. Private family preferred. Terms moderate. Neighbourhood Hyde Park Corner. H.K.T., VOTES FOR WOMEN OFFICES, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

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GARDEN COLONY for GENTLEWOMEN.—Gardening, Bee, Poultry. Intellectual companionship. Workers, 10s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. Stamp.—Miss Turner, Hornington, Lincoln.

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MINIATURE PAINTING.—Miss Mary Gowan, Exhibitor R.A., etc. Lessons given. Studio, 27, Newton Road, Westbourne Grove. Address: 5, Tansville Road, Streatham Common.

NATURE SCHOOL, Walden, Tatsfield, Westerham.—Preparatory School for Boys and Girls. Froebel System. Certified Teacher. Healthy Country. Natural diet. Advantages of Home. Apply, Principal.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LBO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private classes or taking private lessons will communicate with her by letter at 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Separate classes for men.

VOICE Culture for Speakers.—Voice production and singing—French conversation classes.—Apply, Miss Fischer (of the Liege Opera), 28, Elgin Crescent, North Kensington, W.

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A YOUNG LADY required to learn Blouse and Robe trade. Small salary given the first six months. Whole business taught.—Apply C.W. Alvey, 56, Berners Street, W.

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PARTNER wanted in Typewriting Office in the City. Must have connection.—L., VOTES FOR WOMEN OFFICES, 4, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.

## SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHISWICK W.S.P.U.—A Series of Cinderella Dances will be held in the Chiswick Town Hall on the following Saturdays:—December 3rd, January 7th, February 4th. Tickets:—For each dance (including refreshments), single, 4s.; double (lady and gentleman), 7s. 6d.; season ticket, 14s. Tickets can only be obtained from any member of the Chiswick W.S.P.U., or Hon. Secretary, 98, Sutton Court Road.

MISS MARY GAWTHORPE asks for the address of "A. K. Smith" who wrote to her some weeks ago. Please communicate Dorset Hall, Merton, Surrey.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A FREE BOOK, "Cult of Health," sent gratis on request by HELEN BRIST, premier authority on MASSAGE for Fatigue, Exhaustion, Headache or Insomnia. ELECTROLYSIS for removal of superfluous hair. VOICE PRODUCTION by Garcia's methods. Advice free, personally or by letter. Special terms to W.S.P.U. Members.—524, Oxford Street, Marble Arch, London, W.

A JAPANESE Magic Finger-nail Polish, "CULTO." NO PADS, NO POWDER, NO LIQUID, NO PASTE. John Strange Winter, the celebrated Author, writes: "We are all enchanted with Culto." Post free, 1s. 1d.—Belvoir and Co., New Southgate, N.

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CHELSEA.—Two Unfurnished Rooms to Let in Old-fashioned House. 2s. 6d. weekly. Or would separate. No other lodgers. Ladies engaged during day preferred.—69, Royal Hospital Road.

COFFEE.—Excellent Coffee, 2s. 6d., 1s. 1d., 7s. 6d., 21 lbs. 4s. Carriage paid in England and Wales.—Frank Roscoe, Steele, Merton, Royston.

DRUGS.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Disused garments. Prompt remittance of value for parcels sent, or please state price expected.—D. White, 1, Wilby Road, Camberwell, London.

FARM PRODUCE.—Ducks, Grouse, Pigeons (as gifts to the Farm Produce Stall, Southport Exhibition). Will friends send promises to Miss Allen, 164, Oxford Road, Manchester.

BREAKFAST CLOTHS BARGAINS!—Genuine Irish Linen Cream Damask, ornamental designs, shamrock centre; borders matching; 42 inches square, 1s.; postage 1d. Money back if unsatisfactory. Patterns free.—Hutton's, 165, Earls, Ireland.

DECORATIVE ARTS' ASSOCIATION, 526, Oxford Street, propose holding small Christmas Art-Work Sale during first full week December. Intending Contributors should write for Rules.

DRINK SALUTARIS. The Ideal Table Water. Absolutely pure and free from all microbes! Aromatic or Still. Excellent for gout and rheumatism. Ask your grocer or write Salutaris Company, 238, Fulham Road, London, S.W. (mentioning this advertisement).

EYESIGHT TESTED and Spectacles supplied at Hospital Prices. Recommended by Physicians. L. B. Singer, 124, Marylebone Road. Hours, 3 till 7 (Fridays excepted); and at 33, Kennington Park Road, S.E., 11 to 1 daily.

FOR SALE.—Old bead bag and purse, several samplers, muffin warmer, trivets, Sheffield Plate Candlesticks, and Coasters.—Letters only, 25, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

FOR HIRE.—Comfortable 5-seated CAR, from £2 2s. per day; estimate given for longer or shorter periods, or for 2-seated car. Phone 431 Hamp. 25, Upper William Street, St. John's Wood.

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To the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4, Clements Inn, London, W.C.

Please insert the undermentioned Advertisement

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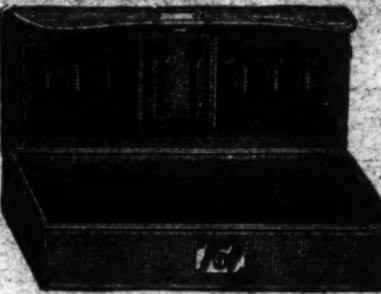
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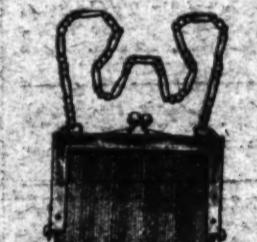
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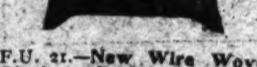
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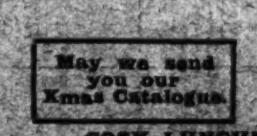
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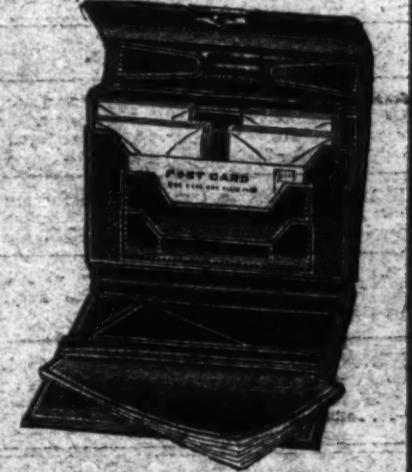
A.F. 66.—Real Leather Writing Pad, with cover in dark purple or brown, size 14 in. by 9 in., 3/11.



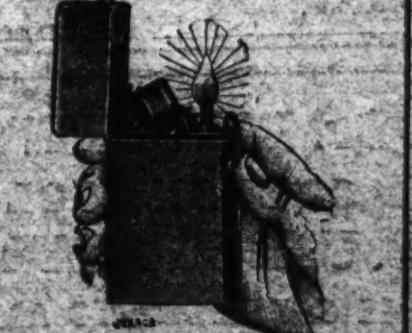
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F.U. 10.—Two Military Brushes in solid leather case. In satinwood or black, 2/11, 3/11, 4/11. Better qualities, 6/11, 8/11, 10/6, 12/6 to 25/6.



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